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REVIEWS

On Local Disturbances in Ireland; and on the Irish Church Question. By George Cornwall Lewis, Esq. Svo. B. Fellowes.

FREE states have always treated their colonies and dependencies with more injustice than despotic sovereigns. Athens, Carthage, the Roman republic, and Venice, sanctioned cruelties, which the oppressors of Poland would not venture to emulate, and the downfall of all was, in degree, attributable to the determined hostility, which systematic tyranny had engendered in the bosom of the provincials. To say, that England has fallen into like errors, is only in other words to assert, that circumstances form motives, and motives lead to action.

The Irish have been nearly seven hundred years intimately connected with the most civilized people in Europe; and what are the results of the union? A condition of society which, even Raumer's vigorous delineations do not picture in half its horrors. We meddle not with political discussions—not need we: on every side it is granted, that the anomalous state of society in Ireland is without a parallel; that the nation is rent by factions; that life and property are insecure, and that famines of periodical recurrence exhibit the wondrous spectacle of multitudes dying of starvation, while abundance of provisions is exported from their harbours. We say, that such effects could not have resulted from causes, either slight or of brief duration; and we open the calamitous pages of Irish history, certain to find there, as in every other history, the circumstances which formed the character and predestined the condition of the country.

In our review of Sir William Temple's Life, we described the system of Colonial Policy adopted by Britain towards Ireland, (see *Athenæum*, No. 433,) and proved, that such system was avowed and strenuously defended by eminent statesmen. The phrase of the day was to extend and secure an English interest in Ireland, and the means taken was the transfer of Irish estates from the native lords to British settlers. Encouraged by the resistance of the Scots to Charles I., the expelled Irish rushed from the mountains and wilds where they had sought refuge, fell upon the unfortunate settlers, and massacred multitudes of them without mercy. These massacres were as cruelly retaliated. The consequent war was a God-send to the English parliament; it served as an apology for levying an army. An appeal was made to the pride, the prejudices, and the fanaticism of the people; it was insinuated that the king had prompted the revolt; a vote was passed, declaring that popery should under no circumstances be tolerated, and money was forthwith raised by loans on future forfeitures, at a time when there was scarcely one estates gentleman in arms. The Catholic Lords of the Pale now confederated in self-defence, and from that time the insurgents were restrained from acts of cruelty. In the meanwhile, the civil war burst forth in England; the Lords Justices in Ireland embraced the side of the parliament, and Ormond was sent over to support the royal cause. But Ormond was as great a stickler for the colonial system as Stafford himself; he would sign no treaty that secured the Lords of the Pale, and still less the native Irish, in the undisturbed possession of their

property; he delayed until Charles had lost all reasonable chance of success, and all confidence in his own sincerity was gone. When the treaty was concluded, it came too late; the combined armies could never be brought to act together. Cromwell came over, took advantage of their mutual dissensions, conquered the island, and partitioned its fairest portion among his followers. The descendants of these saintly warriors form the staple of the landed gentry in the south and west of Ireland.

Though Cromwell's Irish brigade was the most fanatical portion of his army, their enthusiasm cooled down into profound worldly wisdom, when they obtained possession of landed estates. They were foremost in recognizing the Restoration, and obtained from Charles II. a promise of security for their possessions. Many historians affect great surprise, that Charles should thus have sacrificed the friends of his family; but the cause is simple enough—he was charmed with the beauties of the colonial system, and rejoiced to find a colony ready made to his hands. Many of the Catholic Lords exclaimed against the cruelty of losing their estates, not for treason, but for loyalty; but they were told, that they had rebelled against the people of England, the worst species of treason that could be committed. Such logic, of course, passed current: the first American war was in the beginning popular, because every peasant in the land regarded the revolt of our colonies as a personal insult or injury.

The opposed claims of the different parties produced so much confusion, that Ormond was sent over to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, and under his auspices, the acts of settlement and explanation were passed, which legally established Cromwell's soldiers as Irish proprietors. The Catholic royalists and native Irish were loud in their remonstrances; but they fell unheeded on Ormond's ear; for the Irish parliament had the good sense to purchase his favour by a large share of the spoil. From that hour, the landed proprietors of Ireland were a garrison in a hostile country, and forced by their interests to weaken the power of the natives, on every occasion. When James II. ascended the throne, the Catholic Lords hoped that they might obtain the repeal, or at least the modification, of the Act of Settlement; but James was as enamoured of colonial policy as any of his predecessors, and not only maintained the Cromwellians before his abdication, but exerted himself to prevent the repeal of the act, even when he had sought refuge in Ireland. This has been fully proved in Leslie's triumphant refutation of Dr. King's 'State of the Protestants in Ireland, under James II.' But James's parliament, consisting chiefly of persons who had been plundered by the Act of Settlement, cared little for the loyal repugnance; they passed an Act of Resumption, with a clause, that all present holders should be remunerated for their improvements; but rendered the clause inoperative, by passing a sweeping act of attainder against all who were suspected to be partisans of William.

When the Prince of Orange triumphed, a Protestant parliament was assembled, which not only established the Act of Settlement, but retaliated the forfeitures with such severity, that many, if not most of the attainers were for acts committed on the very day that William landed

at Torbay. Even the treaty of Limerick, and the protections given by King William, were disregarded. The violation of the former is sufficiently notorious, and an extract from an official document will show what little respect was paid to the latter:—

"Queries proposed by the Grand Jury of the city of Dublin to the Judges, and resolved by them, November 21st, 1690.

"1. Whether popish freeholders, (who raised and maintained soldiers in their houses for their sons or others) that submitted to their majesties' declaration, took protections and did not violate the same, ought to be indicted for their former aiding the rebellion or not?

"Answer. Yes.

"2. Whether popish farmers who took commissions, and raised men, but received no arms, and were not in service, and submitted on the declaration, and took protection, and did not since violate, ought to be indicted, or not?

"Answer. Yes, if they have chattels real, else not.

"3. Whether common soldiers, or other poor cottiers, now amongst the rebels, no way entitled to any estate in lands, are by court intended to be indicted, or not?

"Answer. Not at present."

It is ridiculous to exclaim against the iniquity of these transactions; they were the natural result of circumstances, the necessary consequence of the system of colonial policy. The Protestant settlers had been thoroughly frightened by the inferior caste, which they regarded as little better than slaves; and it is to their credit that they stopped short of the excesses in our own days perpetrated in the Southern States of America through fear of negro insurrections.

The English people had also been alarmed by the fear of losing our kingdom of Ireland, and resolved to secure its possession by increasing its weakness. By one act it was deprived of foreign commerce, by another the woollen manufacture was annihilated.

"An amusing instance of the feeling that Ireland was to be sacrificed to England is mentioned by the author of the Commercial Restraints of Ireland, p. 125. In 1698 two petitions were presented to the English House of Commons from the fishermen of Folkestone and Aldborough, stating that they were injured 'by the Irish catching herrings at Waterford and Wexford, and sending them to the Straits, and thereby forestalling and ruining petitioners' markets.'"

Having secured the forfeited estates by the cruel system of penal laws, the Protestant settlers, mindful of the covenant which their ancestors had supported, fell on the Established Church, and a resolution passed the Irish House of Commons, "that whoever demanded tithe of agistment was an enemy to the Protestant interest." Though this resolution was not law, it was obeyed by the clergy, who were now thrown for support on the poor tillers of the soil, receiving nothing from the rich proprietors of grass land. This resolution also held out a premium for throwing land out of cultivation, as it rendered pasturage more profitable than tillage; and many unfortunate wretches were driven from their cabins to make room for the new system.

"It is the last feather that breaks the horse's back," but those who pay no attention to the previous load, express their disbelief in the power of the feather—therefore it is that we have gone much farther back in our inquiries than Mr. Lewis.

When tithes, in an aggravated form, were added to the exaction of rack-rents, they produced the White-boy insurrections. The poorer classes of Protestants in Ulster, descended from Scotch settlers, emigrated in multitudes to the American colonies, and proved the most inveterate enemies of England during the subsequent revolt. The native Irish revived the *Jacquerie*, and the peasant-war revived all the horrors of the serfs in the Middle Ages. But their crimes were as much the necessary result of circumstances, as those of any ignorant population goaded by oppression to madness. The curse of slavery, even in its modified form of an ascendancy, is not merely the moral degradation of the inferior class, but the still greater perversion of their superiors. The Irish Parliament passed laws for the suppression of the disturbances, suited only to the regions of Barbary; but they steadily refused all inquiries into their cause. The House even went so far, in 1764, as to suppress a "Report on the late Insurrection in the North," which had been actually prepared, and which the chairman of the committee had begun to read.

The first and most obvious cause of Irish disturbances is the relationship between landlord and tenant, which is thus described by Mr. Lewis:

"The relation between landlord and tenant was affected in two ways by the treatment which Ireland had experienced from England. In the first place, the large grants of land which the Government had, at different times, made to Englishmen, naturally led to the non-residence of many of the chief landed proprietors; inasmuch as Englishmen, who had also large estates in England, naturally preferred living in the land of their birth, which, moreover, was nearer the seat of Government, was in a more civilized and better cultivated state, and was, in general, a more agreeable place of residence. These persons were forced to manage their Irish estates by agents; or, more frequently, they were tempted to let them in large portions to middlemen, who then divided the land into small holdings, and sub-let it to the occupying tenantry. In the second place, the landlord, if resident and an Irishman, was almost invariably a Protestant, as Catholics were incapacitated from holding land: and as in the three southern provinces nearly all the occupying tenants were Catholic, the landlord exercised over his tenant not only that influence which a creditor necessarily exercises over his debtor, but also that power which the law gave to the Protestant over the Catholic, to the magistrate and grand juror over the suspected rebel."

The rapid increase of population in Ireland resulted from the absence of the economic checks, which result from good government; and the competition for land enabled the proprietors to establish a species of villeinage on their estates:

"Under these circumstances, the labouring peasantry, loaded with large families, and unprotected by a poor-law, were forced to submit to any rent which the land-owner, or his middleman, chose to exact from them. For, as accumulation of capital among the agricultural tenantry had been made impossible by the system of government, the whole country was divided in small portions, among a set of occupiers almost equally poor; so that each man was in general able, with the assistance of his family, to cultivate his own ground, and thus there was little or no agricultural employment to be obtained *for hire*: even those persons who employed labourers were in the habit of paying them in land, or (what comes to the same) setting off their rent against their wages."

Exorbitant rents, low wages, want of employment, and the increasing pressure of tithes on the Catholic population, were obviously the sources of the White-boy insurrection, and they still continue to produce fits of prædial revolt, which are with difficulty quenched in blood. This has been established before the committees of the House of Commons by witnesses of every

shade of political opinion; but it receives full confirmation from the following statistical table:

"Motives of all the crimes committed in Munster, 1833, as far as can be collected from the Reports of the Inspectors-General:—

| | |
|--|------|
| Crimes connected with the occupation of land..... | 140 |
| — — — — — employment of labourers | 67 |
| — — — — — collection of tithes, rent, and local taxes, and the enforcing of their payment by law | 71 |
| — — — — — payment of tithes | 10 |
| Crimes committed in order to obtain arms | 65 |
| — connected with forced marriages | 13 |
| — — — — — religious feeling | 2 |
| — — — — — political feeling | 3 |
| — — — — — local party feeling (factions) | 28 |
| Miscellaneous | 12 |
| | 411" |

It has been studiously maintained that these "servile revolts" resulted from religious feeling; and this in the teeth of the notorious fact, that the insurgents docked the priest's dues as well as the parson's tithes, and that Catholic land-jobbers were as frequently their victims as Protestants. But on this subject the evidence of the late Judge Day is so full and explicit that it deserves to be quoted:

"Those outrages have been inflicted indifferently, and with perfect impartiality. It appeared to me that the disturbances did not point at or mix themselves with religion. They were excited by designing desperate fellows, who looked for insurrection and a scramble; and it cannot be very difficult to recruit persons from such a peasantry, to fall in with such leaders. It was property and plunder they wanted; religion was totally out of the case. I recollect perfectly a Catholic gentleman's habitation as violently assaulted, and himself as obnoxious an object of these insurgents, as any Protestant could be."

Equally erroneous is the imputation that they are connected with political agitation. Mr. Lewis's remarks on this subject are excellent:

"If no weight is to be allowed to Mr. O'Connell's repeated disclaimers of any desire to promote White-boy outrages; if no weight is to be attributed to such documents as Dr. Doyle's Address to the People against the Whitefeet and the Blackfeet; it may at least be expected that persons who require additional evidence will be satisfied if it can be shown, that the leaders of the Catholic party have no interest in fomenting these crimes. The great strength of the Catholic party in Ireland consists in their legal combination to carry their own objects, or, at the most, in their legal resistance to the law. This combination and this passive resistance are organized by persons of a high class, and are intended to produce results which will affect the rich far more than the poor. On the other hand, the weakness of the Catholic party in Ireland consists in the turbulence of the peasantry, which enables the Government to direct severe coercive measures against them, and which exposes them to the imputation of savageness and atrocity, and thus throws a discredit on the whole Catholic body."

But politics have a great deal to do with the high rent of land, from circumstances of which Mr. Lewis does not seem to be aware. When the Octennial Bill changed the tenure of Members of Parliament from life to eight years, the Irish landlords exerted themselves sedulously to acquire interest at elections; but the elective franchise being confined to Protestants, these, being limited in number, refused to pay exorbitant rents, and the landlords saw that either their profits or their influence must be abated. Upon this they opened the elective franchise to Catholics, and continued to demand a nominal rent, beyond what the tenant was able to pay, not with the hope of receiving such a sum, but to retain power over the voter, by ejecting him for arrears, if he opposed his landlord's candidature.

We have now investigated the causes, both immediate and remote, and the character and objects of Irish disturbances. At a future time we may examine the means employed, and the effects they produce on the country.

Poetical Remains of the late Mrs. Hemans. Edinburgh, Blackwood; London, Cadell.

Farewell is ever of a mournful sound.

THE arrival of this volume, the last of a series which includes so many delicate, and beautiful, and holy thoughts, enshrined in verse of rare and perfect music, cannot fail, though welcome, to be also melancholy. It contains, with some exceptions, all the scattered lyrics which have been published in different periodicals, and not hitherto gathered into one or other of the collections. Besides these, there are a few pieces hitherto unpublished—one of them a metrical romance of the fourteenth century, written many years ago, before Mrs. Hemans had found her own original strength, and when her verse was remarkable rather for the grace of its flow, and the variety of its structure, than for the peculiar tone of thought, or for that exquisite appropriation of the many precious and beautiful things, collected by its writer in the eager industry of her youthful studies, which marked it in later days. The volume, too, is prefaced by a short biographical memoir, which is little more than a collection of dates, and a repetition of well-merited praises uttered elsewhere. It will be welcome, as in some measure completing the works of its popular and lamented authoress; but something more might have been done in the way of arrangement and acknowledgment than has here been attempted.

The volume opens with the beautiful lyric 'Despondency and Aspiration,' of which we have elsewhere spoken, and closes with the 'Sabbath Sonnet,' the last calm and cheerful breathings of one whose life was but an utterance of poetic thought, and whose mind brightened as it approached the close of its earthly career. Though the former has already been made known to the public, we cannot resist reviving in the memory of some among our readers, and introducing, for the first time, to others, a passage of extraordinary harmony and power. The poet, in a moment of mental depression, had been visited by those desolate forebodings, the seeming harbingers, not of death merely, but of cold, utter, dreamless annihilation, which will at times darken the most resolved and sustained spirit.

Then my soul yielded; spells of numbing breath
Crept o'er it heavy with a dew of death,
Its powers, like leaves before the night-rain, closing;
And, as by conflict of wild sea-waves tossed
On the chill bosom of some desert coast,
Mute and hopelessly I lay reposing.

When silently it seem'd
As if a soft mist gleam'd
Before my passive sight, and, slowly curling,
To many a shape and hue
Of vision'd beauty grew,
Like a wrought banner, fold by fold unfurling.
Oh! the rich scenes that o'er mine inward eye
Unrolling, then swept by,

With dreamy motion! Silvery seas were there
Lit by large dazzling stars, and arch'd by skies
Of Southern midnight's most transparent dyes,
And gemm'd with many an island, wildly fair,
Which floated past me into orient day,
Still gathering lustre on the illumined way,
Till its high groves of wondrous flowering trees
Colour'd the silvery seas.

And then a glorious mountain-chain arose,
Height above spire height!
A soaring solitude of woods and snows,
All steep'd in golden light!
While as it pass'd, those regal peaks unveiling,
I heard, methought, a waving of dread wings
And mighty sounds, as if the vision hailing,
From lyres that quiver'd through ten thousand strings:
Or as if waters forth to music leaping,
From many a cave, the Alpine Echo's hall,
On their bold way victoriously were sweeping,
Link'd in majestic anthems; while through all
That billowy swell and fall,
Voices, like ringing crystal, fill'd the air
With inarticulate melody, that stirr'd
My being's core; then, moulding into word
Their piercing sweetness, bade me rise and hear
In that great choral strain my trembling part
Of tones, by Love and Faith struck from a human heart.

It would be difficult to find anything, of its kind, much more perfect than the above. And

other favourite lyric of ours is the 'Burial in the Desert'; this, too, as being less known than it deserves, we shall quote:—

The Burial in the Desert.

How weeps yon gallant Band
O'er him their valour could not save!
For the bayonet is red with gore,
And he, the beautiful and brave,
Now sleeps in Egypt's sand.—WILSON.

In the shadow of the Pyramid
Our brother's grave we made,
When the battle-day was done,
And the Desert's parting sun
A field of death survey'd.
The blood-red sky above us
Was darkening into night,
And the Arab watching silently
Our sad and hurried ride.
The voice of Egypt's river
Came hollow and profound,
And one lone palm-tree, where we stood,
Rock'd with a shiv'ry sound:
While the shadow of the Pyramid
Hung o'er the grave we made,
When the battle-day was done,
And the Desert's parting sun
A field of death survey'd.

The fathers of our brother
Were borne to knightly tombs,
With torch-light and with anthem-note,
And many waving plumes:
But he, the last and noblest
Of that high Norman race,
With a few brief words of soldier-love
Was gathered to his place;
In the shadow of the Pyramid,
Where his youthful form we laid,
When the battle-day was done,
And the Desert's parting sun
A field of death survey'd.
But let him, let him slumber
By the old Egyptian wave!
It is well with those who bear their fame
Unsolled to the grave!

When brightest names are breathed on,
When loftiest fall so fast,
We would not call our brother back
On dark days to be cast.
From the shadow of the Pyramid,
Where his noble heart we laid,
When the battle-day was done,
And the Desert's parting sun
A field of death survey'd.

We may point, as we pass, (and, having received this volume at an advanced period of the week, we are passing somewhat hastily,) to other of the gems which abound here—to the 'Antique Greek Lament,' with its musical, melancholy burden—to the spirited ballad, 'The Shepherd Poet of the Alps'—to many of the quatuorains, as, we suppose, to speak in the strict phrase of criticism, we ought to call the compositions bearing the name of sonnets; but, after all, it is needless on our part. These last records will be sought for and delighted in by all who possess her former works. One poem more, hitherto unpublished, we shall extract, and with it our notice shall close. It was written many years ago, and addressed to a picture painted by Mr. W. E. West.

To my own Portrait.

How is it that before mine eyes,
While gazing on thy mien,
All my past years of life arise,
As in a mirror seen?
What spell within thee hath been shrouded,
To image back my own deep mind?
Even as a song of other times,
Can trouble memory's springs;
Even as a sound of vesper-chimes,
Can wake departed things;
Even as a scent of vernal flowers
Hath records fraught with vanished hours;
Such power is thine!—they come, the dead,
From the grave's bondage free,
And smiling back the changed are led,
To look in love on thee;
And voices that are music flown
Speak to me in the heart's full tone.
Till crowding thoughts my soul oppress,
The thoughts of happier years,
And a vain gush of tenderness
O'erflows in child-like tears;
A passion which I may not stay,
A sudden fount that must have way.
But thou, the while—oh! almost strange,
Mine imaged self! it seems
That on thy brow of peace no change
Reflects my own swift dreams:
Almost I marvel not to trace
Those lights and shadows in thy face.

To see thee calm, while powers thus deep,
Affection—Memory—Grief—
Pass o'er my soul as winds that sleep
O'er a frail aspen-leaf!
Oh! that the quiet of thine eye
Might sink there when the storm goes by!
Yet look thou still serenely on,
And if sweet friends there be,
That when my song and soul are gone
Shall seek my form in thee,
Tell them of One for whom 'twas best
To flee away and be at rest!

Notes of a Visit to some Parts of Haiti in January and February 1835. By the Rev. S. W. Hanna. Seeley & Burnside.

A thirsty man will be grateful for a few drops of water in the absence of a brimming goblet; so, when we are anxious for information upon any particular subject, if we cannot have a goodly quarto, with minute observations and statistical facts, we accept, with cheerfulness and alacrity, even so tiny and fragmentary a contribution to our stores of information as this little volume by Mr. Hanna.

When an experiment has been tried so vast as the recent changes in the condition of our West Indian population, we seek anxiously for any precedents or examples which, even by analogy, may enable us to speculate upon, or direct, its probable consequences. These, to a certain extent, may be found in the past history and present condition of the island of Haiti; and "a full, true, and particular account" of the state and prospects of the inhabitants of that island, now occupied in the difficult and delicate task of self-government, would be most acceptable. Mr. Hanna's notes, it is true, do little towards supplying this desideratum; but they deserve attention, and we shall extract from them copiously, in the hope of drawing attention to a subject which is not one of trifling or transient interest.

Mr. Hanna accompanied Captain Owen, of H.M.S. *Thunder*, when visiting Haiti, for the purpose of surveying its southern coast, his own object being merely the restoration of his health. His work is little more than the hastily-written Journal of a traveller. The party first touched land on the 13th of January at a small village about twenty-three miles from Cape Tiburon. Their earliest impressions of the population were of a mixed nature.

"We found several persons on the beach—a tall negro man and three or four young persons of colour. They had with them a donkey laden with plantains, cocoa-nuts, limes, and a few eggs."

"Presently we were joined by two black women. These people were far better clothed than the negroes of Jamaica on working days. The women in particular were well and comfortably clad. Both men and women wore Madras kerchiefs of some bright colour, wrapped about their heads. We asked for various things—milk, fresh butter, eggs, cocoa-nuts, &c. They were very civil, and said they would endeavour to procure what we wanted, and bring them to the beach."

"After walking along the shore, and picking up a few shells, we found that the officers had finished their observations, and were about to return on board the ship. We embarked accordingly, and while in the act of so doing, a number of stones of considerable size, coming from a height, dipped into the water alongside. None of us could tell at first whence they came. By and by, however, we perceived that they proceeded from behind some trees, growing upon a hill about one hundred and fifty feet above the beach. Presently two men came forward to the brow of the hill, and were recognized by our boat's crew as strangers, black men, (not of the party with which we had had communication, and from an opposite quarter,) who had observed the boat and people, and being in all probability much alarmed, had retreated, and ascended the hill from which they had assailed us, by a circuitous route. Some of the stones which they threw fell almost into the boat, and, coming from a great height, directly over head, being besides of one or two pounds' weight, rough and craggy, they

must have inflicted severe wounds, had they struck us. Providentially no one was hurt, and we soon pulled out of their reach. The crew had no arms of any kind, not even a cutlass, in the boat, and even had they, they could not have been justified in using them, though the act was a treacherous one. There is this excuse for the aggressors—they are in great dread at present lest the French should make a descent upon the coast, (the sum stipulated for by the treaty of 1825 not being paid,) and they must have been alarmed at our unceremonious mode of visiting them, while a ship of war was anchored within half-a-mile of the shore."

The next entry is dated Les Cayes; here they landed two days after the above rude welcome.

"In the harbour we saw three or four square-rigged vessels, French and American. We saw also a number of boats, scattered in various directions over the surface of the harbour. The crew of one of these, consisting entirely of blacks, called aloud as we passed them, 'English man-of-war coming in';—this sentence being, I presume, the utmost extent of their knowledge of the language. The wharf was crowded with black and coloured men, 'pour voir les étrangers.' They were very polite to us, and many of them were well, most of them comfortably dressed—there being nothing like rags or nakedness. A large proportion of them appeared to be soldiers. We walked from the wharf, first along a street running parallel with the water's edge, and then up the principal street of the town to the governor's or commandant's house. A black officer accompanied us as our guide. The main street is very good and wide, consisting of large wooden houses, displaying no wealth or luxury certainly, but no deficiency of neatness, and even respectability. In the lower stories of these houses were shops, with every kind of dry goods exposed for sale, chiefly printed cottons, muslins, and silks of gaudy colours. The 'marchandes' were negro and coloured women, many of whom were splendidly attired, so far at least as rich colours, and lace, and silk, and dazzling yellow head-dresses, and sky-blue shoes could constitute splendour. At some of these shops I inquired the prices of various articles; though I bought nothing, I found the people everywhere obliging and polite.

"As we crossed another street, a black man in military uniform called aloud to the one who accompanied us, and demanded who we were. Our companion replied, 'People from a man-of-war.' 'Of what nation?' was the next demand. 'English,' it was answered. 'Then,' rejoined the first speaker, 'you may proceed.' The officer who made these inquiries, was, we were informed, 'the captain of the port.' On our arrival at the commandant's, we found outside a guard of honour, consisting of very unimpressive-looking soldiers, in blue uniforms—their caps covered with a quantity of red cotton or woollen network, and tassels. They were for the most part seated on chairs and long benches. There was no sentry promenading. We were introduced to the general immediately on our arrival. His name is Borgella. He politely pointed to chairs, and asked us to be seated. He is almost white; indeed, I should have taken him for a white man had I not known to the contrary. He is advanced in years, and corpulent. The apartment was well furnished, though its contents were rather showy than really valuable. There was a very beautiful French 'pendule' upon a mantel-piece. Suspended against the walls were several prints of Napoleon, not ill-executed. In the ante-room also we were shown by the general, a portrait of Columbus executed by one of the old masters. This picture, the general told us, he had found at the city of San Domingo, on his first assumption of the government of that place. It had been but lately returned to him from France, whither he had sent it to have it copied and engraved."

This Borgella appears to be one of the best informed and most benevolent persons on the island: an anecdote told of him, in an after-part of the book, redounds greatly to his credit:

"In February, 1812, Sir James Yeo, then commanding the Southampton, captured a large Haitian frigate filled with soldiers, which he carried into Port Royal, Jamaica. This frigate belonged to Borgella and his adherents, and had been taken by them from Christophe the black tyrant—she had a

regiment on board, which she was engaged in transporting from one part of the island to another.—Borgella herself was absent from the place where his command lay when the news of the capture was bruited ashore. As the slaughter on board the Haitian frigate had been very great, the fury of Borgella's party was excited to the utmost. They seized the English residents, and marched them to an open space of ground, intending to put them to death forthwith. It is even said that cartridges had been delivered to the troops who were to shoot them. A dispute however took place among the officers, respecting some point of etiquette, and the delay resulting occasioned a reprieve to the hapless foreigners. At this juncture Borgella arrived, and his very first act was to order the instant liberation of the English, and the restoration of their property. He knew that they had not been parties to Sir James Yeo's proceeding, and he was too upright and too humane to permit them to suffer for the guilt of another."

Mr. Hanna expresses himself as having been much pleased with many of the native population, with whom he conversed, while at Les Cayes. "They seemed," he says, "to be, in general, intelligent, and in many points of interest, in the every-day affairs of life, by no means ill-informed." And here is mentioned another national trait, which is the foundation-stone of everything that is great and noble.

"Yesterday evening our host, Mr. Roberts, informed us, (and his prejudices are so manifestly against the people, that his testimony on this head is the more valuable,) that people may travel in perfect safety through the country with the largest sums of money. His language was, 'I could go from hence to Port au Prince, three days' journey across the mountains, with a thousand dollars, without fearing the slightest molestation, though the means of travelling, as well as the roads, are very indifferent.'"

The next page, however, shows the shadow of the picture:—

"Dr. Daglish, the physician, who dined with us yesterday, is fond of fowling—yesterday he shot three or four brace of snipes—one of the birds was claimed by a black or coloured person, also engaged in the same employment. Dr. Daglish, who really shot the snipe, immediately said, 'Oh, you shot it, did you? then put it in your bag, and say no more about it.' All the gentlemen present concurred in saying that thus you must deal with the Haitians. 'When they show a disposition to oppress, (which is, however, but seldom,) it is wisdom to yield, for your head is in the lion's mouth, and there is not sufficient firmness and impartiality among the authorities of the country, to afford protection.'"

It is as strange to us to find the whites spoken of as a *proscribed race*, as it must have been to Mr. Hanna to contrast the little old Negro officer (of whom we shall give a sketch presently), with his brother in Jamaica—sitting before "the principal hole of a trash-roofed hut, and engaged in cooking that delectable Negro delicacy, a cane-piece rat!"

The executions of criminals are barbarously conducted in Haiti; the victim being literally set up as a mark, and only dismissed from his misery as the shooters (we might have said sportsmen) chance to be adroit. The military fancy seems strong in the island; on returning from a ride into the country, Mr. Hanna says,

"We passed several guard-houses, which occurred at short intervals. Sentries, instead of promenading, sit in chairs, recline in Spanish hammocks, or stretch themselves at full length along the ground. Their muskets meanwhile, are left to take care of themselves. At one of the military posts which we passed, we were witnesses of an amusing scene. An officer, whom we had observed on the road before us, rode on at a rapid pace as we approached the guard-house, and roused up the lazy sentries, from their sitting and reclining attitudes, to be in readiness to present arms, and salute Captain Owen as he passed,—a mark of respect which I have heard they are required to pay to all officers, whether native or foreign. They had just time to resume their mus-

kets, and put themselves in the proper attitude;—as soon as their duty was performed, they lay down to sleep as before."

After this follows a memorandum of a visit to a sugar plantation, established before the Revolution, and now in a state of ruin. The Haitians seem to want energy of character, wholesome restraint, and rational instruction; and our journalist points to the success of Mr. Towing's great distillery, as an evidence that there is no physical incapacity in the freed Negro to work efficiently for himself, and productively for his master. He (the freed man, we mean) seems fond of gay clothes, and of riding about, though his charger be only an ass. Mr. Hanna, at a further page, declares himself—

"I am quite weary of seeing people, some plainly dressed, others in military uniforms, riding asses or ponies thirteen hands high, with holsters covered with leopard skin, and flaming red and yellow saddle-cloths. A little of this is merely laughable; but one gets angry at seeing half the inhabitants perpetrating such puerilities. Thus, at least, the several instances I met with while riding into the country this evening affected me."

Our next extract is dated from Jacmel.

"All the Haitians, both men and women, are remarkably modest in their apparel. Nothing at all like the shameless exposure of person constantly to be seen in Jamaica, have I witnessed here; on the contrary, the lowest classes are well and decently clad; the better classes universally wear shoes and white cotton stockings. Their linen or cotton garments are always white and clean."

"The women are very fond of dress. It is common to see them with half a dozen varieties of colour,—a bright yellow or red headdress, i. e. a kerchief of those colours arranged in the form of a high cone,—a blue or green neck kerchief,—white silk stockings with coloured clocks,—and bright green or purple shoes."

"The cleanliness of the houses quite pleases me. On the other hand, the streets and roads are perfectly horrid, all hills and hollows and loose stones, upon which I presume no road mender has ever exercised his skill. The shops, as I have said, present in this respect a remarkable contrast. They are neatly, often elegantly, arranged, and well stocked; some with provisions, others with various kinds of dry goods, cloth, cottons, linen, hard-ware, &c. &c. A large quantity of perfumery also appears to be sold. These observations upon the shops apply to every part of the town. I have been through every street in it, and even in the outskirts and suburbs I found the shops such as I have described them. The people are quiet and civil, indeed very obliging. They resemble the French in their efforts to understand and set at ease a stranger who speaks their language but imperfectly."

From this point we shall make a long skip, our purpose being merely to collect such passages as may illustrate the national character. Here is another military portrait, that of the officer we mentioned heretofore.

"The soldiers whom I saw on parade yesterday, perfectly accorded with my first notice of their equipment and discipline. The officers are better appointed, but with frequent exceptions. One amused me: he was a little old negro man, perhaps sixty years of age, and with the most striking features of the African fully developed in his countenance. His height perhaps five feet two or three inches—certainly not more. He wore an old cocked hat, beneath the edge of which protruded the everlasting Madras kerchief bound round his head. His blue coat and trowsers were fast exchanging their primitive colour for one approaching to that of soot: his sword was of the rapier species, and one of the most slender of its kind, and sundry rents in the scabbard afforded partial glimpses of the rusty blade. He had also on one shoulder a tufted mass of worsted, which, to quote a phrase current among naval officers, 'did duty' for an epaulette. He was in command of a portion of the troops stationed just before me. Several marchings and counter-marchings took place, all of an ordinary character,—certainly displaying little military adroitness."

We may now give a few more general remarks.

"Things in this country have quite a *topsy turvy* or a *tipsy* appearance, at least in the eyes of foreigners. It reminds one of Teniers' temptation of St. Anthony, in which everything wears a wrong aspect, or has got into a wrong place. Here are to be seen officers in magnificent uniforms and deep borders of gold lace associated with officers in shabby old blue coats, such as no one but a beggar would wear in England, with appointments of every kind corresponding;—troopers with scarlet saddle-cloths and leopard skin-covered holsters, mounted upon asses—military characters filling civil stations, and exercising the functions of civilians, ex. gr. generals holding the offices of judges of the law courts, and officers of the customs—harbour-masters, colonels in the army—white foreigners engaged in extensive commercial transactions, and living in the most affluent circumstances, in houses which belong (by the law of the land) not to them, but to their reputed wives—and blacks generally where, everywhere else, one is used to see whites. * In other places we hear it recommended to keep the head cool, and the feet warm; here the advice is simply inverted. The feet are very commonly slipshod, be the weather wet or dry; and the *military civilian*, or *civil militaire*, not satisfied with his thick helmet, or enormous cap with its paraphernalia of tassels, lace, &c., wraps his head in a red or striped Madras kerchief."

We have hitherto kept pretty close to the humanity of this curious island; by way of episode we shall treat our readers with a vivid picture of a tropical earthquake, which we find in a note upon climate and natural productions. It is an extract from a letter dated Granada de Nicaragua, March 13th, 1835:

"Since my arrival at this place, we have had an eruption of one of the numerous volcanoes, called Cosiquini, or Cosiquina, near the coast on the South Sea, distant from this place about 250 miles. This eruption commenced on Friday morning, Jan. 16th, with two shocks of earthquake. These were succeeded by a hollow, rumbling noise under ground, which lasted with little intermission until Friday the 23rd. About one o'clock in the morning, we were all roused out of bed by repeated shocks, after which the noise greatly increased. The explosions of the volcano were repeated every four or five minutes, causing all the houses to rock to the foundation. At ten o'clock they ceased; when we perceived the air to be filled with a quantity of sulphurous dust. This thickened every succeeding hour. At twelve, the sun was quite obscured by it. At one or half-past one in the afternoon, all was dark as midnight; candles were lighted in the houses, and lamps in the streets. It was painful to open one's eyes, owing to the quantity of dust with which they were immediately filled. The change of temperature was also very remarkable. From having been warm and sultry, the atmosphere became disagreeably cold, and produced a sensation such as is experienced on the approach of ague. Many of the inhabitants were taken sick, as much it would seem from terror, as from the poisonous air they breathed. They put off their shoes and stockings, ran to the Church, and seizing upon the images of their saints, carried them through the town, calling upon the senseless statues to intercede with God in their behalf, that the calamity might be averted. When they found that the dust instead of diminishing in quantity thickened more and more, they began to be alarmed for the safety of the saints; and replacing them, took up large stones in their stead, walking up and down the streets with them on their heads and crying aloud to the Virgin to pray for them."

"The next day (Saturday,) the light was no better than twilight, and not until Monday did the sunshine bright again. On the succeeding Wednesday, we had a slight shower of rain, when the dust ceased to fall. Even now, however, we are annoyed with it when there is a brisk wind. It is blown off the leaves of the trees, and the roofs of the houses in abundance."

"In some places nearer the volcano there were three days of complete darkness. At Leon many birds were found dead in the yards, and the dust at that place measured full four inches. A great number of

our horses and horned stock have died, suffocated by the quantity of dust they were forced to swallow. Wild animals, deer for example, came into many of the towns, thus fleeing to man as their protector in the time of danger. The explosions were so severe, and the dust so thick, that in some places people could scarcely stand or breathe. The dust was quite hot, as if it had recently left the mouth of a furnace. Quantities of gravel and stones were also thrown to incredible distances."

Here we must conclude our flying notice of Mr. Hanna's flying notice of Haiti, for his notes merely refer to the brief experiences of a single month. They are, however, as will have been seen, pleasantly set down, and we cannot do better than take leave of them by a quotation from his own closing paragraph:—

"On a careful review of all that I have witnessed during my visit to Haiti, the following are the general impressions left upon my mind. I shall note them in a very few words. The country is one of the richest and most beautiful under the sun. The people, from a variety of unhappy circumstances concurring, are in a low state of civilization, but they are a well-disposed, quiet, people, very kind and very hospitable, and capable of as great advances in every moral and intellectual attainment as any I am acquainted with."

A Breviary for Laics.—[Laienbrevier.] By Leopold Schefer. Berlin, Veit & Co.; London, Asher.

It is a fashion in the present day—a fashion, it may be observed, of repute also in former times—to perplex the expectant reader with some fantastic title, affording no index whatever to the contents of the book to which it is affixed. A little surprise may therefore be allowed to the critic, on finding that the quaint name which Leopold Schefer has bestowed upon his work is, after all, no misnomer. This may be a disappointment to such as were prepared to encounter a jest, rendered more *piquant* by the gravity of its announcement;—it is, however, true, that here are no *joyeux devis*, no "century of tales," or sly satires, jovially offered to lay readers. In short, the book is neither more nor less than its title professes—a breviary, or collection of homilies and precepts, for the use and instruction of lay, as distinguished from exclusively religious, readers.

A publication of this nature is rather a hazardous experiment in these impatient times:—the author has shown the extent of his resolution by executing his design in verse. We discover in him an earnest, thoughtful man, who has thus set forth his views on the philosophy of life and nature, on duty and natural religion; and, in order the more to impress them on others, has distributed them in a series corresponding with the days of the year, so that each has its express admonition or remark. It may be presumed, that his design has been, to engage the reader to a meditation on the matters set forth in regular order, so that, at the end of the year, the whole body of instruction shall have been gradually digested, and its substance incorporated with his mind. This is, indeed, the only subject that can be assigned to an arrangement otherwise purely arbitrary, and savouring a little of pedantry: as the nature of the subjects discussed renders any peculiar fitness in their appropriation to certain days impossible. Assuming, however, the object to be such as we have supposed, it may be doubted whether any considerable number of assiduous readers will make this Breviary their daily companion. And this may be said without any implied deduction from the merit of the work: *nos—nos inquam, desumus*;—the days of studious reading have passed away.

Nevertheless, we do not make any apology for bestowing some attention on a work of this nature. The design of engaging mankind, by an

appeal addressed indiscriminately to all, to look with an understanding love on life and nature—to walk in charity, patience, and hope—to labour with cordial diligence, each in his appointed way of duty—to look upwards with affectionate trust—and onwards without vain fears—this is surely a purpose which, if adequately followed out, deserves a respectful notice. Nor has the author executed his task feebly, or without preparation; he is no common-place declaimer, but one who feels and reflects—who looks always with a thoughtful, and, not unfrequently, with a poetical eye, on the objects he would point out or illustrate. It will be observed, that we do not review his performance, although embodied in a metrical form, as a work of poetry. The essence of this art will not coalesce with a strictly didactic purpose. Whatever of poetry may be allied to such a design, can only be accessory and subordinate, either in lending a form or in supplying episodes and embellishments. The development of a system—a science—a series of truths—cannot be of itself poetical; not that poetry and truth are at variance, but that here the common principle is an inherent creative power, speaking in images and symbols—there it is exhibited in an abstract and disembodied form. It is the province of philosophy to dissect and classify truth—it is the gift of poetry to clothe it in a living shape. Thus much in passing, on a subject of high critical moment, which is now beginning to be better understood amongst us.

But, without allowing a poetical character to the work under review, as a whole, a due measure of praise may be given to the frequent instances of poetical feeling and language which relieve the prevailing gravity of its character. As far as the latter is concerned, the author's creed appears to be amiable and sufficiently orthodox, although his views of nature are tinged with Pantheism. His moral code is very pure and generous—refined, perhaps, to a degree of self-sacrifice hardly attainable, but not fantastic or austere. As a guide to the attentive student of daily life, in its connexion with the objects of a more high and general contemplation, the author may well be recommended: but it cannot be expected that his Breviary will have much acceptance beyond this class of readers: it is a work of thought, addressed to the thoughtful; and what place is now left for thought amidst the grinding wheels of life?

A few extracts may, however, be subjoined, in order that such as are disposed to consult this Breviary may have some idea of its contents. We have attempted to follow, as closely as the nature of a different idiom allowed, the sententious manner of the author, and the general structure of his versification. On the 31st of May he is led to expatiate, with more than ordinary warmth, on the external beauty of the world, and utters his delight in a manner sufficiently picturesque. The image of the infant, overcome with a few drops of the newly-pressed wine, is conceived in the true spirit of the Idyl.

Who, then, could make a poem such as God
Made in this poet-work, his lovely world?
Who thus all things could order, with a life
So quick, and full of reproductive life?
Could thus unfold his soul, more vividly
Than the rare brooderies of the Persian loom?
Where every rose is fragrant with sweet dew;
Where every nightingale enchantment trills;
Where the red mountains bear the clustered grapes,
Where merry village-folk go singing free;
And a child, withered with some drops of must,
In rose-red flush sleeps softly in the shade?

Oh wish most vain, and more superfluous!
Have eyes—but eyes to view his work aright—
And soul—a soul to comprehend the all—
And heart—to feel it, as it lives, with Him!
How moves thee, now, the spirit full of love
That he has breathed into his deathless work,
In man, the beautiful—in his fair flowers!
Then stirs thy mind the high morality,
Patience, and truth, that live in everything.

That even the very clouds—the drops of rain
Each flower, and rill, and blade of grass, display!
For on the base of Truth his world is laid:
And all things show for what they are; the lark
Sings guilelessly the burden of his heart;
Violets give sweetness, and the lily breathes
From her pure chalice, even as God ordained;
There's not a leaf whose wavering tongue can lie!

The subject and style of the portion appointed to be read on the 27th of February, offer a striking contrast to the above eloquent passage. Here the idea is expressed with the brevity and somewhat of the manner of an epigram:

"Look if thy fire is burning? Here's a light!"
Says the vain Teacher:—but the right one, he
Takes staff in hand and stirs himself thy fire.

There is a little essay for the 23rd of October, on the manner of enduring injuries from those we love, which is too characteristic of the author to be omitted. It would be very easy to place in a ridiculous light the more than forgiving principle here enforced; but we should not envy the temper of one who could exercise his wit on a theme treated in a spirit so gentle.

Poor soul! that dost lament with timid tears
That some hard thing from one so warmly loved
Hath struck thee! be at peace, and for thyself
Rejoice; if not, alas for him thou lovest!
'Tis but mishap hath smote thee—the mischance
Another's—*he*, alone, was blind and mad.
And now thy deepest pain is thus removed,
And quickness comes, with courage and glad art,
To help—thyself!—no! but the sufferer
That wrought in thee, alas! a grief so deep,
And needs must grieve—how keenly know he this!
Nay, wilt thou nobly strive to hide thy pain,—
That trivial, soon o'ermastered, earthly pain—
Art good to him—*he* weeps and trembles now!
Is this, O man! the ill that walks the world?
Then better good than this I would not ask!

The last extract that will be presented, is the exhortation for the 2nd of February, which contains a striking, and, as far as we know, original exposition of an oft-repeated precept. It might have been thought that nothing new could be said on such a theme, and it is no common praise to have illustrated it in a manner so lively and impressive.

Neglect no duty, nor thyself engage
To a new charge, till justice thou hast done
To all the old; and whatsoever with these
Consorts not, cast aside, or thou wilt bind
Thyself with thorns, and loose them never more.
Say not "I must press on, and step for step
Like all the rest, in life I must advance."
O trust me, as thou deemest to look on men,
That which they seem is but their outward show,
Such, and so fashioned as the time hath made them,
Even as a fruit the fig-tree putteth forth;
But how their inner being grows and fares,
If they have come to ripeness, like the fruit
In its due time—this real self thou seest not.
Yon grey-beard, one weak foot within the grave,
Is still a child, the play-ground chains him still,
In spite of all his pains: *for, long ago,
He wrung his mother's heart.* The widow there
Is not betrothed yet—*her father's counsel
Once did she rudely scorn.* And, lo! the boy
That yonder, casting furrows with his plough,
With faithful toil a beggared eye upholds,
Is old already—old as child-like love,
And virtue—blest as any saint of old;
And hath already won a rich estate
In that he covets nothing, which to gain
Would make him debtor—nothing shuns, that brings
Calm slumber to his bed at night. My child!
Wisdom alone hath eyes—all fools are blind;
Look to it then,—no duty's call neglect!

Having now sufficiently shown that the author of this Layman's Breviary is no unqualified usurper of the office of Teacher, we may leave a work which entitles him to the tribute of our respect, with the assurance, that a nearer examination of its contents will discover an abundance of materials for the exercise of thought, and reflections which deserve more than a passing notice.

The Hawks of Hawk-Hollow; a Tradition of Pennsylvania. By the Author of 'Calavar.' Philadelphia, Carey & Co.; London, Kewnett.

This popular American novelist seems equal to his greater predecessors in fertility of invention, this being the third of his tales which has crossed the Atlantic, within the short space of twelve months, and it is by no means

the worst of the three. Had he, indeed, kept the promise of the opening of the story, in which a mystery is exceedingly well raised, and a fate skilfully shadowed out, he would have produced a capital novel; but the interest becomes disjointed as it advances, and his characters fatigue rather than impress us. It is grievous to see how many a fine tale is spoiled by want of clearness and patience on the part of the writer. The idea of a family of outlaws, lurking round the home of their fathers, with the long-boarded purpose of vengeance, is appalling; and their reckless crime is well relieved by the gentler figure of the hero, the youngest and most human of the "Hawks," who, though saved from participating in their wickedness by gentler affections and better principles, is necessarily involved in their fate. The scenery is well painted, and many of the situations graphically described, as for instance, old Elsie's account of Oran Gilbert's (the head of the Hawks,) escape from England, which is clever in a rough way. Old Elsie, by the way, is a crone of the Scott pattern, a little of the Meg Dods, a little of the Meg Merrilies. The young ladies, Miss Loring and Miss Falconer, are less to our liking;—the one cries too much, the other is too much of a thief-taker for our tastes: old Captain Loring too, with his notion of the picture of the battle of "Brandywine, and Tom Loring dying," is one of those bores with a single idea, and a couple of phrases, whom so many novelists mistake for characters. Harry Falconer is a swaggering brute—and we are glad to find the heroine delivered from him:—his father a penitent, after the stern and stony Falkland fashion. There are many scenes of power, however, in these volumes; one may serve as a specimen—the hero, the youngest Gilbert, to whom we alluded heretofore, is in prison, condemned to death: he is there visited by his brother:—

"Towards morning, he fell into an uneasy slumber, to add the tortures of the ideal to those of the material world. From this he was aroused by a noise, as it seemed, at his window; and starting up, he distinctly heard a voice pronounce his name. It was but a whisper, and that fainter than the lowest chirping of the insects; but he recognized at once the tones of Oran; and, scarce repressing a cry of joy, he rushed towards the window. The chain was still upon his body, and its clasp, with the rattling of the ring by which it was attached to the floor, told to Oran, as well as to his own spirit, how vain was the effort. The cell which he inhabited was in a corner of the building, and the wall of the yard was perhaps within six or seven feet of the window, which was more elevated, and therefore overlooked it. It was possible for a man, standing on the top of the wall, and of sufficient strength of body to support himself, lizard-like, while leaning towards the window, almost to reach it with his arms; and Hyland, who had noted these circumstances before, easily understood the situation of his visitor, which besides being extremely dangerous, was also exposed to observation.

"I cannot approach, Oran," he cried in the same whispering tones: "I am chained to the floor."

"Hold forth your hand," muttered the refugee, "and cast me the end of your neckcloth. You shall have files and aquafortis; and to-morrow night you shall be free. Cast out the neckcloth."

"I cannot," replied the prisoner, with a voice of despair; "I cannot reach the bars, even if I had files to cut them. What shall I do? Oh, brother, brother! why did you leave me? Speak, brother, for Heaven's sake, speak! Can you help me?"

The refugee remained silent, apparently struck dumb, either by the reproach of his brother, or by the discovery of his inability to help himself; and Hyland, imagining that his silence was owing to some sudden alarm, held his own peace, awaiting the event. In a short time, however, the refugee spoke again: the whisper was as low as before, but it was broken by some strong tumult of feeling.

"I can not help you, Hyland," he said,—"un-

less, unless—But hold; I will fling a file through the bars, and you can saw yourself free. Throw your bed on the floor under the window, that it may make no noise. Are you ready?"

"I am," said Hyland; and the next instant he heard the steel instrument strike upon the bars of the grating, whence it fell ringing among the stones in the yard. A second was cast with better effect, and entering the window, fell upon the couch. But as if fate now designed to tantalize the unhappy youth into distraction, he no sooner sought to obtain it by dragging the bed towards him, than he heard it fall off upon the floor, where it remained beyond his reach, and must remain until discovered by the jailer. This mishap being communicated to Oran, drew from him an exclamation, in which Hyland was made aware of his hopeless situation:

"God help you!" he cried, "I can do no more."

"Yes, Oran, yes!" exclaimed the prisoner, "you can help me yet. Throw me a knife!"

"Hah!" said Oran, "and you will use it on the jailer? ay! as he bears you to the court house, in the morning! Strike him in the throat—I will be by, and, perhaps—Well, well, you will at least die like a man, not like a dog. Will you kill him?"

"No!" said the youth; "God pardon me the blood I have shed already: I will never more harm a human being—no, not even to save my wretched body from shame. Yet throw it to me, throw it to me!"

"And for what?" muttered Oran, in tones scarce audible.

"For what?" replied the prisoner. "Oh God, do you ask me, brother?"

"For your own bosom then? Ay, can we do no more? and the lawyers, then, can give you no hope, not even for money?"

"None, none: I am condemned already—The knife, the knife!"

"The dream's out!" said Oran, with what seemed a laugh. "When I was a little boy, and the rest were but babes about me, I dreamed, one night, that there were seven of us together, though there were but four of them born, and that I killed them. And so they say I have indeed! Well, boy, I have killed you, as well as the rest, and now I am alone. You shall have the knife—yet be not in a hurry. Something may turn up: Sir Guy may demand a military trial—But no, I am lying to my own heart: you must die, Hyland, you must die! for even I cannot help you."

"The knife will help me."

"Take it!" said the refugee, with a voice so loud as to show his feelings had got the better of his caution, and indeed his accents betrayed the most vehement agitation; "take it!" he cried, flinging it against the window with a motion so reckless or perturbed, that it did not even strike the bars, but coming in contact with the stone frame work, it rebounded and fell, like the file, to the ground below.

"Ha ha! you see, brother! there is no hope for you,—no, not even in the knife!"

"Brother!" cried Hyland, "you can help me yet."

"It is false!" said the other; "my band is broken, my body bleeding, and now, if they would send a boy against me, why a boy might take me."

"Listen, brother—it is my dying prayer," said Hyland, "and nothing else can be done. Before midnight of the coming day—perhaps earlier—I shall be a doomed man—doomed to death—doomed to the gallows! Brother, don't let me die on the gallows! Where is Staples? He can send a bullet through the eye of a leaping buck; I have seen him kill a night-hawk on the wing. Brother, you will be my heir—give him what you will, give him all, and let him come to-morrow night on the square, and when he sees a candle held at this window, let him fire at it—let him aim well—at the candle, brother, at the candle! Oh heaven! do you not hear me?"

"I hear," said Oran. "A wild freak that, but good! ay, boy, good, good, good! But Staples—ha, ha! Choose another: take the whole band; one will be as ready to serve you as another."

Had not the prisoner been prevented by his own feelings from giving note to any thing save the mere words of the refugee, he might have detected the traces of some extraordinary emotion in the unusual abruptness of his expressions. He even failed

to observe the incongruity between Oran's invitation to choose an executioner from his whole band, and the late declaration he had made, that the band was broken up. He repeated the name of Staples, adding, "Let it be Staples, brother, for he is the boldest and truest: he fears nothing, and he misses nothing."

"Call him out of the yard then," said Oran: "he lies there cold as a stone."

"Ashburn then, Tom Ashburn!" cried Hyland, after an exclamation of dismay at the intelligence; "he is the next boldest, and a true shot."

"Another, another! They fished him out of the river at the Foul Rift, yoked fast to the carcass of his horse."

"Bettson, then!"

"He lies, with Staples, dead in the yard here."

"Good God! is there none left then to save me from this horror? Oh brother, send any one. Is there not one?"

"There is one," said Oran, and his teeth chattered as he spoke; "there is one, and only one; but he shoots well too, and is as bold as any. Farewell, young brother—the streaks are in the sky: we will never see one another more. Reach forth your hand, brother, and let me touch it."

"Alas, Oran, I am chained to the floor."

"Ay,—I forget: 'tis all one. Say that you beg God to forgive me, and that you forgive me yourself—let me hear you say it."

"Wherefore, Oran? Alas, wherefore?"

"For what I have done to you; for what—but it is nothing. But say it, though; say it, or hope for no friend in the thing you speak of."

"God forgive you then, Oran," muttered the brother almost mechanically; "I forgive you myself."

"It is enough," said Oran—"Farewell." And these were the last words Hyland ever heard him utter. He descended from the wall—how the prisoner knew no more than how he had climbed it,—and that so suddenly, that although Hyland called to him again, the moment the farewell had past his lips, he was already beyond hearing."

The accomplishment of this promise very unexpectedly brings the catastrophe about. On the whole, we think that Dr. Bird has done well to exchange the old days and legends of the Peruvians, for something nearer our own times and sympathies; and that, with care and thought, he might produce a romance, which would take its place as a classic, even beside the forest stories and ocean tales of Cooper.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Essay on the Disorders incident to Literary Men, &c., by W. Newnham, Esq., M.R.S.L.—Common sense aphorisms for common-place persons—trite truths, which everybody knows, and nobody applies. The rules of medical morality, like those which belong to the "physic of the soul," are few and simple—to look at; but the plague of it is, that they are so hard to put in practice! Men may set out with very pretty determinations to be wise, discreet, virtuous, and so forth. But then comes temptation in trifles; and, with it, slight transitory yieldings, here a little, and there a little, till bad habits are unconsciously acquired, and they ride the man for the rest of his life—or, in other words, ride him to death. *Quisque suos patimur manes*, and so it will be to the end of time—charm such writers as Mr. Newnham "never so wisely." For the rest, if the gentleman has amused himself in penning the half-dozen of sentences which constitute the pamphlet before us, there is nothing more to be said on the subject. The pamphlet is a fair-ish pamphlet enough in its way, and has no offence in its mouth. We are inclined, however, to think, that a treatise on "the literature of disorderly men" would have been more amusing, and perhaps more instructive.

Evenings Abroad, by the Author of "Sketches of Corfu."—Though well pleased with the "Sketches of Corfu," we felt in duty bound to protest, in gentle and considerate phrase, against the merely imaginative part of the volume. On the strength however of the success of that work, attributable entirely to the skill of the writer in describing scenes and characters from life, we have another, in which the real bears much the

same proportion to the unreal, as the bread to the sack, in Falstaff's tavern bill. We regret this: though the work before us may meet with success, because the tone, and temper, and sentiment, are likely to interest the young, and to please the half-informed, a very numerous class, it is far inferior to what we had anticipated, from the promise of the former.

'The Youthful Impostor,' by George W. M. Reynolds.—This is a tale flagrant enough to surprise even those who, like ourselves, are somewhat accustomed to the outrageous freaks of bad taste rampant, and the lack-a-daisical fustian of bad taste melancholic. Well may the author say, "he knows that several of his readers will be astonished at some of the events which the progressive development of his tale lays before them;" and he does well to commend his work to the "tedious hour of some love-sick maiden or amorous youth," though we suspect that he will find these Arcadian personages are not abundant among the utilitarians and mockers of our generation. Notwithstanding his simply-worded solicitation, that "the scrutinizing critic will regard with partial eye the effects of his imagination, and not consign to the cheerlessness of dumb oblivion, where the voice of Fame is heard not, and where the waters of Lethe continually roll in sullen eddies, the lucubrations of one who has boldly set forth into the world, to vary the sameness so incidental to modern novels;" we are flinty-hearted enough to declare *'The Youthful Impostor'* a foolish and tedious personage; and moreover, not admissible into respectable company.

'Antipathy, or the Confessions of a Cat-hater,' edited by John Ainslie, Esq. author of *'Aurungzebe.'*—We should have thought that any novel coming after *'The Youthful Impostor,'* would have been agreeable by contrast, but there is "in the lowest depths a lower still;" and the tale before us, which Mr. Ainslie has seen fit to edit, positively out-Herods it. One word only would characterize this work, but as we have, like the milky-tempered Mr. Dulcimer, an objection to "strong expressions," we forbear employing it. What will our readers think of a new hero of the Satanic school, whose gentle amiabilities lie in sticking his spurs through the sides of a cat—whirling another like a racket-ball through a window—trampling a third to a jelly—and going mad because he finds a fourth feasting on the cheek of his dead mistress!!!! We were bound to mention these disgusting scenes, to justify our utter and unsparing condemnation of this tissue of abominations. In brief, the *'Antipathy'* is our antipathy.

'Observations on the Influence of Religion upon the Health and Physical Welfare of Mankind,' by Amariah Brigham.—The title of this work hardly expresses the nature of its contents; it being chiefly devoted to the morbid anatomy of devotional forms; and leading us through a ghastly labyrinth of sacrifices, and abominations, and outbreaks of epidemic insanity, till we sicken for purer air. Were it not for a strong faith in human nature, it would be difficult to rise up from perusal of such a work, without feelings warped as much too far in the opposite direction, as those which maddened the devotees of St. Medard, or are still displayed, in hardly less violent forms, on "the anxious benches" of a Transatlantic revival. The work, indeed, is rather for our neighbours' use than our own, and is mainly devoted to combating the fanatical proceedings, which in America have been so much the object of public attention.

'Bakewell's Evidence of a Future Life.'—The author labours, by analogical reasoning, to establish a strong probability for the immortality of the soul; his arguments are always ingenious and candidly stated, but he sometimes draws stronger conclusions than his premises seem to warrant.

'Allen's Sermons.'—These volumes were published by subscription, for the benefit of the preacher's family, and might, therefore, claim to be exempt from criticism; but they need no such protection; they display an affectionate interest for the welfare of mankind, a zeal for the diffusion of Christian charity, and a firm attachment to orthodox doctrines.

'Tabular Parallels of the Four Gospels.'—A very excellent harmony of the Gospels, arranged so as to present the events of Christ's life and mission in their natural and chronological order.

'The Mother at Home'—'The Child at Home,' by John Abbott.—Neat little pocket editions (published by Bell & Co.) of well known American works.

'Letters on Future Punishment.'—An attempt to prove that punishments are not eternal.

'The Theological Class-book.'—A reprint of an American work much used in the Sunday schools of New England. The reasoning is so frequently weak and inconclusive, that we cannot recommend it.

'Pillans' Lectures on Education.'—The main object of the lecturer is to uphold the importance of classical instruction, which, having long maintained an exclusive and injurious supremacy in education, is now by a natural re-action, threatened with total banishment. Mr. Pillans will, we fear, be regarded by many classicists as a feeble advocate, for he denounces the exclusive study of languages as severely as any of the innovators; but we think that he has stated all the real advantages that can be derived from ancient lore, and that he wisely discarded all the imaginary results, which it has been too much the custom for the patrons of the present system to place in the front of their battle.

'Hartley's Oratorical Class-book.'—The selection is creditable to Mr. Hartley's judgment and taste; the directions for the management of the voice have the rare merit of being practical; they are consequently few.

'Ewald's Hebrew Grammar.'—A philosophical examination of the structure of the Hebrew language, such as this grammar contains, must be of great use to those who wish to study the Scriptures critically in the original; but the work is too complex and minute for beginners. We are sorry to add, that the type and paper are the worst we have seen, even from a German printing-office.

'Heeren's Manual of Ancient Geography.'—The name of the author is a sufficient warrant for the accuracy of the information contained in this compendium, and the excellence of its arrangement. It is a valuable addition to our list of school-books.

'Negris's Pindar.'—We have been much pleased with this edition. The critical labours of M. Negris have improved the purity of the text; and the introduction of the metrical schemes enables junior students to understand the complicated structure of Pindar's verse. The notes are good, but they are too few, many of the most difficult passages being passed over without comment.

'A Garland of Love, wreathed of pleasant Flowers gathered in the field of English Poetry.'—This elegant little book is well named; the flowers in the wreath are very pleasant, and none of them noxious in odour. The selections begin with George Boleyn, (was not love made in English verse before his time?) and end with some of Moore's choicest songs.

'Henry; or the Juvenile Traveller.'—A faithful delineation of a voyage across the Atlantic, in a New York packet; a description of a part of the United States, manners and customs of the people; a journey to Canada: with an account of the colonies, emigration, sketches of society, expenses of travelling, scenery, &c. To the above copious promise held forth by the title-page of this book, we have little to add, save that it appears moderately well fulfilled.

'Embroidered Facts,' by Mrs. Alfred Barnard.—This book bears a conceit in its title, which is, happily, not maintained by its contents; a pleasant series of historical anecdotes, thrown into the dramatic form for the use of children, and illustrated by some beautiful specimens of the recently-invented tinted wood-cut.

'Parker's Fables.'—A copious collection of the wisdom of our fathers, put in holiday clothes, by the nimble hands of their great-grandchildren.

'The Servant's Friend,' by Richard Stone.—We have submitted this work to the judgment of persons better conversant than ourselves with household matters, and they are of opinion that many of the receipts are excellent, and that the work will be found serviceable by young housekeepers.

'Pope's Yearly Journal of Trade, for 1836.'—The magnitude of our commercial relations, must render every work tending to disseminate a knowledge of the laws and regulations by which they are governed, acceptable to the commercial world; and the long experience of the compiler of the present digest will be the best voucher for the accuracy and comprehensiveness of its contents. Geographical and statistical details; Parliamentary enactments and returns; tables of duties on imports and exports;

orders in council; Treasury orders and letters;—are all reduced to alphabetical arrangement, and the facility of reference is increased by a copious Index. The whole is concluded by a list of the British and Foreign Ambassadors, Governors of Colonies, and British Consuls in all parts of the world.

'The Magazine of Domestic Economy.'—This is a new, cheap, and useful periodical; and if conducted with care, and general attention to the main objects of the work, and the especial wants of the large class of persons to whom it is addressed, it may become a very popular journal.

Spring leaves we presume will not bud forth, or south winds blow, without bringing their usual accompaniments of verse. It may be wise, therefore, for us to purchase a moment's breathing time, by a little diligence in examining and disposing of the miscellanies of rhyme, grave and gay, great and small, so thickly strewn around us.

Perhaps Mr. Burt's *'Christianity,'* edited by his nephew, Major T. Seymour Burt, will be thought by some to deserve a separate and lengthened notice, were it only for the notes, two thirds at least of the contents of the volume. But while we admit the value of these, and would speak with respect of their author, as a diligent labourer in his own walk, and in his own day, and while we do full justice to the pious intentions with which the present work was undertaken, we cannot deny that, as a poem, it belongs to the dry and didactic order, and is a mere peg on which the author has hung the fruits of his researches into the reasonableness of revelation.

'Contemplation, or a Christian's Wanderings,' by William Vivian, may be classed with the above; though less extensively illustrated, and something more poetical in its Spenserian stanza, and the picturesque descriptions of scenery it contains.

'Faith,' by Benjamin Luckock, contains smooth verse and earnest scriptural language. We hardly know by what other characteristic to distinguish it from a thousand similar volumes.

'The Siller Gun,' a poem, in five cantos, by John Mayne.—This poem (which is devoted to one of the local festivals of Scotland, and is written in the dialect and metre which Burns has made even us Southrons love) has long been popular north of the Tweed—and appears to have been extended on every subsequent edition—till it now comes before us as a new work. The humour is too exclusively national, even local, to give the poem much chance in England, but that the author's countrymen will understand and enjoy it, has been proved by experience.

'The Happy Isle, and other Poems,' by Mary Hutten.—Here is one of those volumes so touching in their origin, and so difficult to deal with according to the strict canons of criticism. It owes its publication, we are told in the preface, "to a number of very respectable and worthy mechanics in the author's town, (Sheffield,) who think they have discerned in her writings sufficient merit to justify their presentation to the world." All honour be to the spirit of brotherhood, which makes our operatives actively interest themselves for one of their own guild; and all praise to them for recognizing the value of imagination and poetry, in the midst of their laborious and careful lives. But (and here is the painful part of our task) there is nothing to be so much guarded against as delusion on this very subject. How many, in the middle and lower classes, have given up substance for shadow, and suffered themselves to be deceived into a false estimate of their own powers, and of their marketable worth and influence!—and harsh and worldly as our phrase may seem, such things must be thought of. It would not be generous to offer proof of what we here intimate; but a knowledge of many melancholy facts makes us deeply anxious upon the subject; and we earnestly recommend all such aspirants to search their own spirits, with humility, to ascertain whether they really possess a portion of genuine inspiration, or whether their power is but imitative, and the result of a delicate and sensitive appreciation of the works of others. Our remarks are not written in a dogmatic or ungenerous spirit: but we never open a volume by one of the "uneducated poets," without their truth and importance impressing us too strongly wholly to be kept back.

'Mountain Melodies, &c. by Thomas Eagles.'—This volume is a perfect rag-bag of the jingling rhymes, the grand words, the "two or three O's and two or three sweets," which other poetasters have long discarded. We are bound after such a sentence to give a specimen: was the following "mountain melody" inspired by mountain dew?

Cry, ravens, cry!
Roar, forests drear,
Fly, owlets, fly!
Gloom, gloom appear!
Spread forth your mantle o'er the vernal day:
Screen the blue violet, and the lily fair.
O, redbreast! stop thy melancholy wail,
You cheer me not! I'm writhing in despair!
Hiss, mucous snake!
You ease my soul!
Wake, horrors, wake!
Howl, ban-dog, howl!
Thunders, respond in subterranean mine!
Caverns, resound in harsh discordant sounds!
Vanish! great sun! no more upon me shine!
Within my heart despondency abounds!
And my poor soul a mantle dark surrounds!

Any poem after the above must appear natural and pleasing, but 'The School Boy,' by Thomas Maude, M.A., has merit enough to make it acceptable under any circumstances. It is the retrospect of an amiable man towards his school-boy days, and though it will chiefly interest those to whom the haunts and places referred to are familiar, it contains much of what some writer prettily calls, "the music of memory and feeling," and is simple and natural.

List of New Books.—Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, by Sir H. Davy, Bart. 4th edit. 8vo. 15s.—On the Analysis of Blood and Urine, in Health and Disease, by G. O. Reece, Esq. 5s. 6d.—The Portfolio; a collection of State Papers, illustrative of the history of our Times, Vol. I. 8vo. 10s.—Rhymes from Italy, post 8vo. 5s.—Awful Disclosure, by Maria Monk, 18mo. 2s. 6d.—Debreit's Peerage, 21st edit. post 8vo. 28s.—Guy's Elements of Modern History, 12mo. 3s. 6d.; ditto, British History, 12mo. 3s. 6d.; ditto, Ancient History, 12mo. 3s. 6d.—The Civil War in Portugal, and the Siege of Oporto, by a British Officer of Hussars, post 8vo. 9s.—Nomenclator Poeticus, by L. Sharpe, M.A. 12mo. 6s.—Tracts for the Times, Vol. II. 8vo. 7s. 6d.—Songs of the Alhambra, &c. by Miss Smith, 18mo. 7s. 6d.—The Book of Flowers, 18mo. 10s. 6d.—Parker's Progressive Exercises in English Grammar, Part II. 12mo. 1s. 6d.—Spain Revisited, by the author of 'A Year in Spain,' 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.—Mayers on the Prophecies and Miraculous Gifts, 18mo. 5s.—Two Visits to New Zealand, by W. B. Marshall, R.N. 12mo. 7s. 6d.—Hay on Harmonious Colouring, 3rd edit. 8vo. 3s. 6d. pl.; 7s. col.—Mudie's Astronomy, royal 18mo. 3s.—Chambers's Educational Course, 'The British Empire,' 6s. 2s. 6d.; 'The Scottish Angler,' 2nd edit. 6s. 2s. 6d.—Main's Illustrations of Vegetable Physiology, 6s. 6d.—Pencilings by the Way, by N. P. Willis, Esq. 2nd edit. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.—The Little Scholar Learning to Talk, by Abbott, 18mo. 3s. 6d.—Orford's Scriptural Catechism for Sunday Schools, 34mo. 2s. 6d. hlf. bd.—We Shall Meet Again, 32mo. 3s. 6d. silk.—Memoirs of Sir James Mackintosh, 2nd edit. 2 vols. 8vo. 32s.—Sermons, by the Rev. R. Simpson, 12mo. 5s.—Mourner's Friend, 32mo. 3s.—Aphorisms of Junius, by G. T. Fisher, 18mo. 2s. 6d.—Mrs. Hemans's Poetical Remains, 6s. 6d.—Sibthorp's Family Library, 6s. 6d.—The Missionary Psalmist, 32mo. 2s.—Elements of Medical Jurisprudence, by T. R. Beck, M.D. 5th edit. 8vo. 21s.—A Treatise on the Prevention and Cure of Pulmonary Consumption, by R. Little, M.D. 8vo. 6s.—Stoke's Vale of Lanherne, and other Poems, 12mo. 7s.—Cooper's First Lines in Surgery, 6th edit. 8vo. 18s.

ORIGINAL PAPERS

THE LAWRENCE GALLERY.

SELECTED designs from the three Carracci form this month's exhibition. However inferior the Bolognese school of painting may be, it comprises the names perhaps oftener on a dilettante's tongue, such as Guido, Domenichino, Albano, &c.; and is likewise singular as the most successful attempt at resuscitation of the dead on human record. Art certainly rose again in Bologna from the grave where she lay, after having been broken on the wheel by those torturers of form, who called themselves imitators of Michael Angelo. The miracle was wrought by our Carracci, whose drawings therefore possess an interest, as signs of a new epoch, beyond their simple artistic merit. That bold and broad system of plagiarism which constitutes their invention, and the principle of their academy—which has also gained for these plunderers of celestial fire from every altar where it blazed, the courteous title of *Eclectics*—is seen, in this set of designs, beginning to branch. If the colour of Titian, the impasto of Allegri, can have no place here, we observe at least the waving outline, grace, and clear-obscure of Correggio, the grand ar-

ticulation and recondite anatomy of Michael, the composition of Raffael, harmonized with a skill that shows how near of kin refined judgment is to genius. The very tying such mighty elements together, without crash or collision, like fagotting thunderbolts, bespeaks wondrous hardihood of soul, as well as adroitness and grasp of hand. Not that, in advertent to the above combination of qualities, we are about to pronounce any work whatever of the Carracci, a salad of perfections; its ingredients have always a second-hand savour: but we find them racier in Carracci drawings than pictures, and uncontaminated by a relish of muddiness, which is often injurious to the latter. Artists will view and study this series with especial satisfaction. Of Lodovico there are twenty-five designs; from which we might point out as of peculiar excellence, the following. No. 11, *The Virgin, Child, and St. John*, full of symmetry, grandeur, and grace, though not of much meaning. No. 12, same subject as former; the Virgin is of Sibylline majesty and beauty; but here likewise we find a want of sentiment, which indeed is no drug in any of the Carracci. No. 14, *Lamentation of the Marys*, an exception to the last remark, displaying deep pathos, without any of the howling sorrow, which degrades the celebrated Carlsle picture. No. 18, a *Holy Family*; beautiful. No. 21, *Christ at table with his Mother*, the pearl of the whole collection; we feel as without the use of language in attempting to describe this exquisite specimen. It is a perfect little shrine for adoration. Let our miniature-painters look at it, and see how greatness of style may be evinced in the compass of a card. No. 24, *Virgin and Child*; admirable for composition, effect, grace, and mechanical treatment.—Of Agostino there are also twenty-five designs, less remarkable for elegance, but in a larger style than Lodovico's. No. 28, *A Landscape*, is however replete with both, in the movement of a peasantess, who turns with the grace of a Syrius when becoming a reed. No. 31, *A Hand*; not the "terrible hand" of Buonarroti, though admirable enough. Michael would never have been guilty of that weakness at the base of the forefinger, and of the wrist. No. 34, an interesting sheet of studies for the Farnese Galatea. Nos. 26, 36, 38, 40, grand compositions. Nos. 46, & 49, Landscapes, poetically imagined, spiritedly sketched. Two large cartoons of the Galatea and the Aurora, painted in fresco at the Farnese palace, give a still higher idea of Agostino, whose works, if more generally known, would perhaps make him the first instead of the last among the Carracci.—There are fifty designs from Annibale; of which No. 54, a female torso, is remarkable for breadth and beauty in the modelling. No. 61, a Study of boy's heads, concentrates all the humour, and vivid idleness, and ignorant bliss, to be seen in the little lazzaroni of Murillo. Nos. 60, 64, 66, 80, & 97, are choice Landscapes. No. 78, is a magical scratch, flourished off with the ease of a signature, yet the effect of a regular composition. No. 69, *A Bologna Cry*, excellent for costume and character, as mellow in colour as the sunniest corner of Italy itself. No. 72, *A Peasant Drinking*; beyond praise. No. 75, *Portrait of Himself*: ditto. Nos. 78 & 88, curious as original sketches for works in the Louvre and Farnese, given to Lodovico. No. 87, a Study for the Shepherds: capital drawing and finished style of execution. No. 94, *Study from Nature*: the force and freedom of a charcoal sketch, but as expressive as if it had been elaborated with the pencil. We have heard that this fine set of drawings has already found a purchaser in Lord Francis Egerton, who, perceiving the backwardness of the government, took its duty upon him by a patronage so liberal of the arts. His lordship, we are likewise told, proposes to build a gallery for the reception of these drawings, and to admit artists who may wish to study them. This indeed were being really the son of his father: where encouragement of art is so selfish, and picture-galleries are on such a close-borough system as in England, we need a successor to the late Duke of Sutherland, in his noble feelings, as well as his fortune.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP ON LITERATURE AND ART.

THE fifth number of the Journal of the Asiatic Society contains papers of greater and more varied interest than any of the preceding. Among the

most remarkable, are Earl's account of a Voyage from Singapore to the island of Borneo, with a description of the gold mines at Monhadok; the continuation of Captain Low's papers on the Burmese; some very interesting remarks on the language of the Berbers, by Mr. J. Gräberg de Hemso; and a specimen of the valuable information respecting Southern India, contained in the great Mackenzie collection, compiled, with great learning and skill, by Captain Harkness, Secretary to the Society.

We have as yet neither seen nor heard any account of Meyerbeer's much talked of opera, produced in Paris a fortnight since, which at all satisfies us. It is generally agreed, however, that it was a disappointment on the first night; and no wonder, if those who had paid twenty times the usual price for their places expected to hear music twenty times as grand, and to see a spectacle twenty times as gorgeous, as the songs and the scenery of 'Robert le Diable.' We can hardly believe that Meyerbeer, after chasing inspiration up and down the continent for three years, and altering, and retouching, and amending, could at last produce an unworthy work; and yet all this delay and elaboration is not, we admit, characteristic of musical genius of the highest order. Handel completed the score of his 'Solomon' in a month. Our illustration brings the coming Festival at Exeter Hall to our mind; we can now mention the days of rehearsal and performance; the first rehearsal (for the greater part of 'Solomon,'—all the choruses,—and a miscellaneous selection), is fixed for Thursday evening, April 14th; the performance for the Friday:—the second rehearsal, (for 'Israel in Egypt,' and a miscellaneous selection,) for Tuesday evening, the 19th; the performance for the Wednesday:—the third rehearsal, (for the 'Messiah') for Thursday evening the 21st; the performance for the Friday. Sir George Smart is to conduct, and Mr. F. Cramer to lead. We have not yet heard the singers named.

Reports are dangerous things, and newspapers the most fallacious of chronicles—above all, in matters of birth, death, and marriage among the musical people. Within the last eighteen months, they have had the pleasure of killing, and bringing to life again, Zingarelli and Paganini; and a day or two since, Madame Schroeder, for whom we were all grieving, walked quietly into their columns, (much as the lady came back, whose life, on the occasion of her premature burial, had been spared by the sexton's taste for jewellery,) declaring, that, so far from being dead, she is singing at Venice with more than usual success, and acting better than ever. We hope that literary rumours are a trifle more to be depended on, for among them we have heard a report, that the author of 'Vathek' is preparing for publication the Episodes referred to in that splendid story, which were written many years ago. Among positive announcements, we find Messrs. Whittaker's promise, 'Sketches of Germany and the Germans, including a Tour in parts of Poland, Hungary, and Switzerland,' by an Englishman, resident in Germany; this is advertised as containing a full development of the present social and political state of Germany, &c.

We may announce, to those interested in the subject, that Monday, the 21st, is the day fixed by Sir John Herschel for the Quarterly Meteorological Observations.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, FALL MALL.

The Gallery for the Exhibition and Sale of the Works of BRITISH ARTISTS is open daily from 10 in the Morning till 5 in the Evening.—Admission 1s.; Catalogue 1s.

WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

LAWRENCE GALLERY.

SIXTH EXHIBITION, consisting of the Works of Ludovico, Agostino, and Annibal Carracci, is now OPEN. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

The SEVENTH, comprising the Works of Fra Bartolomeo, A. del Sarto, Poledore, and Zuccherro, will be opened immediately after the closing of the present Exhibition, which will take place at the end of the month.

S. & A. WOODBURN, 112, St. Martin's-lane.

NEXT SATURDAY WILL BE CLOSED, at the Panorama, Leicester-square, the VIEW OF JERUSALEM, in consequence of its being purchased for Exhibition in America. This celebrated picture, which has been a greater favourite with the public than any that has been exhibited for many years, displays all the holy stations in and about the spot which was the cradle of the true faith. The view of ancient Thebes, with its ruins of 4,000 years, will remain. The Galleries are warmed by Nott's patent stoves.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Mar. 3.—The Rev. William Whewell, V.P. in the chair.

The Right Hon. Lord Minto, and Joshua Field, Esq. were elected, and George William Drory, Esq. was admitted, as Fellows of the Royal Society.

A paper was read, entitled 'Researches on the Tides, fifth series; on the solar inequality, and on the diurnal inequality of the tides at Liverpool,' by the Rev. W. Whewell, F.R.S. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, &c.

Mar. 10.—Francis Baily, Esq. V.P. and Treasurer, in the chair.

Edward John Johnson, Esq. Commander, R.N. was elected, and Joshua Field, Esq. was admitted, a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Two papers were read, the first was entitled 'Researches on the Integral Calculus,' by Henry Fox Talbot, Esq.; the second was entitled 'Report of Magnetic Experiments tried on board a steam-vessel, made by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,' by Edward John Johnson, Esq. Commander, R.N.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 9.—Mr. Lyell, President, in the chair.—A memoir was read, 'On the Remains of Mammalia found in a range of Mountains at the Southern Foot of the Himalayas, between the Sutlej and the Burhampooter,' by Capt. Cautley, F.G.S., and communicated by Mr. Royle.

As these mountains are not known to the inhabitants or geographers by a distinct name, Capt. Cautley, to avoid the confusion arising from the terms, 'Lower hills,' 'Sub-Himalayas,' and many similar, has adopted the word 'Sewalik,' which was formerly applied to that portion of the chain lying between the Ganges and the Jumna.

The range is, in some places, connected with the Himalayas by a succession of low mountains; but, in others, is separated from them by valleys varying in breadth from three to ten miles. The average width of the chain is about seven feet, and, of the height, 2,000, or 2,500, the loftiest peaks not exceeding 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, or 1,500 above that of the adjacent plains.

The formations of which the mountains are composed, consist of marls, sandstones, and conglomerates inclined at angles varying from 15° to 35°, and generally to the north, but the sections on the banks of the rivers sometimes present an anticlinal axis, where the strata dip both to the north and the south.

The conglomerates are composed of pebbles of granite, gneiss, mica slate, quartz, and other rocks, derived apparently from the Himalayas, and Capt. Cautley observes, that the beds of the existing rivers contain, in great abundance, exactly similar pebbles. The sandstones consist of grains of quartz cemented by oxide of iron, or carbonate of lime, and are sometimes quarried for architectural purposes. They generally contain carbonaceous matter, either as distinct fragments exhibiting vegetable structure, or as minute, disseminated particles; and in the Kalowala Pass, one of the entrances to the valley of Deyra, the author found elliptical masses of sandstone thinly coated with coal.

In the hills between the Jumna and the Ganges, the remains of mammalia had been noticed only in the marl, and in those to the westward of the Jumna only in the sandstone. In the former district the distribution of the organic remains obtained by Capt. Cautley, was as follows:—

Conglomerate—Lignite, scarce.

Sandstone—Trunks of dicotyledonous trees in great abundance, lignite, and remains of reptiles.

Marl—Remains of a species of anthracotherium bear, castor, deer, horse, gavia, crocodile, tortoises, fishes, and fresh-water shells.

The sandstones west of the Jumna have yielded a still greater number of mammalian remains, those hitherto determined belonging to the mastodon, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, hog, horse, deer, carnivora (canine and feline), crocodile, gavia, tortoise, and fishes.

With respect to the age of these formations, the author appears to agree with the opinion of his friend

Dr. Falconer, and to consider them as synchronous with the deposits near Promé on the Irawadi, from which Mr. Craufurd obtained so great stores of similar remains.

The memoir was accompanied by a large collection of the bones in a fine state of preservation, and presented to the Society's Museum by Captain Cautley.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Jan. 28.—Mr. Hamilton continued the reading of his translation of Prof. Süvern's Essay on 'the Clouds' of Aristophanes. In this reading, a great variety of circumstances were adduced, and subjected to a scrutiny, in which, equal sagacity and acquaintance with the details of Athenian History were displayed, with a view to illustrate the character of Alcibiades, as represented by that of Pheidippus, in this singular comedy.

Feb. 11.—Mr. Hamilton commenced the reading of a dissertation by the Chevalier Brondsted, 'On the River Styx, and its sources in Arcadia: followed by Remarks on the Localities of Sicyon, Stympalos, and Pheneos.' The author having learned that the cascade of the Styx, (of which so many extraordinary tales have been related by the ancient poets, especially by Hesiod, and other Greek writers,) was to be sought for in the lofty mountains, now called Chialmós (anciently Nonacris), in the vicinity of Solos, a village some miles from Pheneos, in Northern Arcadia, he and his fellow traveller, the Baron O. S. Stackelberg, proceeded thither by Corinth, Sicyon (now Vasilicon), Stympalos (now Zaracà), and Pheneos (Phonea). At Solos, they found good guides, and whatever else was necessary for their journey; and from thence ascended the Mountains of Chialmós, in the first place to the cascade of the Styx, now called *Μαυρον-εσδον* (the black water), and afterwards over large masses of snow in the higher regions of the mountain, to the double source of the river.

After some remarks on the above-mentioned localities, in particular on the situations and remains of Stympalos and Pheneos, he endeavoured to give an exact topography of the Nonacrian Mountains, and of the waterfall of the Styx. The latter he described as a very striking phenomenon, much resembling the Staubbach, in Switzerland. A drawing of it was made by Baron Stackelberg, an engraving from which, executed at Rome, by Mr. Reinhart, was exhibited to the meeting.

This reading terminated the *topographical* portion of the dissertation.

Mr. Hamilton likewise read some observations upon a *fac-simile* of a remarkable Greek inscription, found by Mr. Pittakis, in a church at Athens, in the year 1829, and by him communicated to the Archaeological Institute at Rome; which contains some curious details respecting the re-construction of the walls of Athens, of the Pireus, and of the Long Walls, after they had been twice destroyed,—first, by the Lacedæmonians, 404 years B.C., and a second time, by Philip the Third, of Macedon, towards the end of the third century before our era.

Feb. 25.—Col. Leake, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Hamilton continued the reading of the Chevalier Brondsted's Memoir. This second portion of the Memoir contained, especially, the Archaeological researches, by which, the author has endeavoured to throw some new lights upon the substance and the probable origin of the Greek Mythos on the Styx, that is to say, on the traditional superstitions connected with the cascade in the high mountains near Nonacris, in Arcadia, the locality of which was before described.

The author entered on this portion of the subject by a consideration of the very singular notions about the Styx and its fabulous water, which we find in Homer, and in the fragment of a very old Theogony, which we still possess under the name of Hesiod. In Homer, we meet with numerous passages, from which, it is evident, that the most sacred, the most awful oath of the gods, was the oath by the tremendous waters of Styx.—*Τὸ ἄταρον Στυγὸς ὕδωρ*. But this notion is much more precise, and more developed, in the ancient Theogony, commonly attributed to Hesiod. In that poem, the formidable divinity of the oath, the Oceanic Nymph Styx, has her palace above the Tartarus, from which she con-

tinually sends forth the tenth part of the great river of Oceanus, to rush down upon earth from a lofty and snow-covered mountain; and whenever any one of the Olympian Gods is suspected of falsehood, Jupiter sends Iris to fetch in her golden cup, the oath of the Gods, the old, famous water of the Styx, which throws itself down from a lofty and precipitous rock. This notion, that the most sacred, the most solemn oath, by which the gods could be bound, is that by the Styx, and in the presence of its holy and tremendous water, runs through the whole of Grecian antiquity; as was shown by quotations from authors of the most different periods, Pindar, Apollonius Rhodius, Apollodorus, Porphyry, &c.; and that the oath by the Styx was, at an early period, also considered the most sacred *among men*, is proved by the very remarkable passage in Herodotus, book VI., chap. 74, where we are told that Cleomenes, the exiled King of Sparta, endeavouring to engage the Arcadians to assist him in his attempts against Lacedæmon, proposed to follow the most eminent citizens of Arcadia to Nonacris, to go up the mountain and to swear to them by the Styx itself.

M. Brondsted is of opinion, that from a comparison of all which we find in Greek authors, respecting the Styx and its wonderful stream, it becomes quite evident, that the most ancient ordeal in Greece was established near the cascade at Nonacris, and connected with that locality; and this further appears from the remarkable circumstance, that the managers of other ordeals and holy waters of probation—for instance, the priests of the ordeal in the Palemon grotto, near Corinth, and those of the ordeal at Vostra, in Arabia, always called their holy springs Stygian waters, and endeavoured to make it believed that their own holy sources were also emanations from the Stygian flood.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

[The interruption, last session, in our Reports of the proceedings of this important Society, require from us a few words of explanation—the more so, as Reports, complete from the time when the Institution received its charter, are to be found only in this Journal. When the proceedings of this Society first attracted public attention, we made arrangements for giving an abstract of its proceedings. The distinguished President, however, (Mr. Telford) was of opinion, that no report ought to go forth which had not been previously seen and approved by some one in authority. So much of the time of the Society is necessarily occupied in discussion, that he feared that in any abstract of its proceedings undue importance would, almost of necessity, be given to particular subjects or particular individuals; and that opinions, which might chance to pass unrefuted, would seem to have received the sanction of the Society, to the prejudice of the Institution. With that zeal, therefore, which ever characterized him, he obligingly undertook to furnish reports to us, with an historical introductory sketch. On his death, we were in a position of difficulty and delicacy: more than one member of the Society offered us assistance: but, feeling that the objections of the late President were not without weight, we determined to pause for a time, and see how we could best insure that accuracy which he had so much desired. We have now, we trust, made such arrangements as will give security and satisfaction to all parties, and we therefore proceed to complete our reports of the proceedings of the last session, as introductory to those of the present, which will appear as heretofore.]

A GENERAL ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

The subject of 'Adhesion on Railways' was considered. A great increase in the power of the engines in drawing loads after them, was stated to arise now from the use of wrought iron rails, and wheels hooped with wrought iron, instead of cast. The Planet engine was instanced, weighing 7½ tons, and drawing after her 150 tons. The proportion of ordinary weight between the engine and the load, might be called 1 to 7, though 1 to 11 was a fair representation of the power of traction as a maximum in favourable weather upon a level. Case-hardening had been proposed for the rails, but had been abandoned, in consequence of the chills which answered perfectly at first, losing their effect by the repetition of the process, so that the case-hardening was not equally effected. The greater endurance of work by wrought iron, in the wheels of common carriages, was noticed, and it was stated, that where cast iron wheels on railways would last only six or eight months, wrought iron would serve, at the same work, three or four years. The Firefly engine had run 80 days, 120 miles a day, without a change of tire.

The wear on the rail of the Manchester and Liverpool line was stated to be $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in depth

per annum. The flanges rarely come into contact with the rails; one of the oldest wheels being taken off a carriage, the marks of the turning tool were found on the flange.

The comparative wear of wheels on common roads and on pavement, was mentioned, being greater on the former, as the pavement presented part of the advantages of a railway, the action on it being chiefly in successive blows, while the flinty particles of a common road caused a constant grinding.

The subject of 'The Effect of Railway Curves' was next brought on. Some practical results were quoted, but it was admitted, that further experiments were yet very desirable on this head. Curves of 500 feet radius did not allow a proper action of the wheel, but on curves of $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles radius the wheels would adjust themselves to the curve, with a small increase of friction, so long as the cone of their dish allowed them, which counteracted the centrifugal force when the velocity did not exceed certain limits. The wheels must be fixed with the axle, or they would constantly be apt to run over the rail, whatever might be the depth of the flange.

'The Effect of Elongation of Wheel-Tires on Ordinary Roads' was brought forward. An explanation was given of the manner in which blows, received by the wheels in passing along the road, stretched the tire, and the consequent amount and variation occasioned in the dish. It was observed, that dished wheels, when fixed with the axle, could never be adopted on railways, as the least difference of the diameters would be fatal.

The wearing away of roads having been alluded to at the last meeting, the broken granite of a road was spoken of as having been found buried three feet in digging for the Lambeth Waterworks. Roads were invariably better the more they were scraped, the scraper removing the mud which served as a medium to increase the grinding by the wheels—a fact observed by all coachmen.

Granite was found to wear far below the surface from attrition, as instanced in the Commercial Road, where granite which had been broken large and put down to form a bottom, yet, when taken up again, was found quite small;—also at Highgate Archway, it appeared, from evidence given by Mr. Macneill, that 800 tons of broken granite had been sunk in, and, when taken up, no piece could be seen larger than a pigeon's egg,—probably arising from the presence of much felspar, it being softer than the other components of granite.

Returning to the question of 'Railway Curves,' the mode of action of conical wheels on railways was detailed, and the remedy for the effect of curves tried at the St. Helen's railway,—viz. having the outer rail higher than the inner—was mentioned.

Alfred Fox, of Falmouth, explained his brother's invention for ascertaining the magnetic dip, intensity, and variation with the instrument.

The subject of the hardness of roads was continued, as regards the effect of paved and unpaved roads on the feet of horses.

The question, 'Orifices for the Discharge of Water,' was brought under consideration. Mr. Simpson reported the result of experiments made by himself in conjunction with Mr. Mills and Mr. Bramah, which he stated to coincide generally with the result of some valuable experiments made by Mr. Donkin, in the possession of the Institution. The inverted conical form of aperture, two inches diameter at the top, and one inch at the bottom, gave the nearest approach to the effect of gravitation in the quantity discharged.

Mr. Cubitt stated his experiments, which confirmed the co-efficient found by Mr. Simpson, and also the report of experiments made by Banks and Venturini, 5.4 and $5.6 \times \sqrt{\text{depth}}$, gave the quantity discharged very nearly.

In apertures, as those of the paddles of a lock-gate, the velocity due to the head of water was the same, whether discharged into water or into air.

Mr. Saxton mentioned an experiment with a syringe having a bent orifice, the barrel of which being filled with water, and discharged under the surface of water, by adhesion of the particles of water to the side of the jet, delivered sixteen times the contents of the barrel, the discharge being greatest at

the moment when the orifice of the syringe was one inch below the surface of the water.

An abstract was read of Mons. Navier's brochure on railway curves, which had been sent to the President. It detailed two proposed modes of obviating thirty-nine out of sixty-nine parts of friction on curves; but, after a clear mathematical detail of these propositions, Mons. Navier declares his own conviction, that both inventions are inapplicable to practice. It was remarked, that, in the brochure, no notice was taken of conical wheels. It was remarked, that no French engineer who had visited this country, had noticed the conical wheels. A letter was read from Mr. Vignoles, giving a formula for calculating the elevation to be given to the outer rail on railway curves, which led to a conversation as to whether the height of the centre of gravity of the carriage above the rails should enter into the equation. Mr. Gordon introduced and explained a specimen of the fourth order of lights, used as a harbour-light in France, and alluded to by Mr. A. Stevenson in his recent work.

'Orifices for the Discharge of Water' considered. The experiments of Mr. Donkin were stated as having been made with a head of water varying from one to thirty-four feet, and as confirming the accuracy of the theories laid down by Idelwein, Venturi, and Young. The apertures varied from one quarter to three inches in diameter, and the co-efficient increased rapidly with the thickness of the plate through which the aperture was made; 5.4 , the usual co-efficient, was considered adequate for practical purposes, though it would be too large for the water-supply of small towns. Some experiments, by Mr. Telford, on the Colne river, were referred to, which agreed with the results given by Professor Robison's formula in his work on Mechanics, and in Brewster's Encyclopedia. Mr. Saxton's fly vanes, for a current meter, were described; and, in experiments made with the instrument through a space of 300 feet in still water with different rates of motion, the number of revolutions did not vary beyond one or two, proving the instrument to be a correct measure. Similar trials had been made at a mill-race, which gave the velocity of the discharge through the sluice with accuracy.

An extract on the subject, contained, amongst other valuable formulæ, in Mr. Telford's MS. notebooks, was read.

'The Law of Velocity of Locomotive Engines upon Inclined Planes,' occupied the attention of the meeting. Mr. Wood's tables on this head were quoted and discussed. In these tables the different powers of engines were given at different velocities, and it resulted from them, that, supposing an engine to go at twenty miles an hour, with 50 lb. per square inch pressure on the piston, if the velocity were reduced, the power of traction would be doubled, and the pressure be 100 lb. per square inch. Mr. Bidder laid before the meeting a table computed on the same data on which Mr. Wood's table, p. 420 in his 'Treatise on Railroads,' is formed, being a correction of Mr. Wood's, without, however, admitting, that any table formed on such principles is applicable to the estimating of the powers of locomotive engines.

Mr. Howlett, Chief Draftsman to the Board of Ordnance, explained his invention, by which perspective drawings can be made with geometrical accuracy from plans, or from dimensions given.

A paper was presented by Mr. C. Bournes, detailing experiments made near Dublin, on four descriptions of retaining walls, varying in their sections and inclinations.

A paper by Mr. Hughes on railways was read, proposing to imbed the rails throughout their whole length in stone, instead of having the ends of the rails supported on pedestals.

A conversation took place on the speed and power of locomotive engines, in which was mentioned the great advantage derived from the discovery, by Mr. Stephenson, of the principle, by which the introduction of steam into the chimney increased the power of the engines, so that an engine from its size, appearing to be of only 10 horse power, did the work of a 40 or 50 horse Soho engine. This was recog-

nized as the greatest discovery yet made for locomotive engines.

At the termination of the meeting, Mr. Saxton exhibited his current meter, and Mr. Hawkins showed the experiment with the bent syringe, spoken of at a preceding meeting.

The conversation was resumed upon retaining walls. Colonel Pasley reported the result of some experiments made by himself, on the strength of retaining walls with wooden profiles of wall, and loose material, as shingle, at the back, so as to try the weight required to overset them. He particularly adverted to the necessity there was of taking care that the centre of gravity of the wall should not fall behind the base: from neglect of this principle, a wall of the late Mr. Rennie's, at Sheerness, fell backward, when the backing was washed away.

The strength of the walls of the London Docks was also instanced by the following circumstance. It having been found necessary to lower the water in the basin, a small opening showed itself all along the back of the puddling behind the wall. This was naturally at first considered as proceeding from weakness, but the reverse was the case, for the opening filled itself up again on the re-admission of the water, and no change whatever showed itself in the wall. This took place a second time. It was inferred, that the moisture made its way from the basin to the puddling, notwithstanding the thickness of the brickwork (9 feet), and of the puddling (also 9 feet). The wells in the neighbourhood were at the same times unaffected by the fall of water in the basin.

A paper by the late Mr. Ralph Walker, being a proposed design for a new bridge, to replace old London Bridge, and for approaches, was read. The paper was dated 1822. After which a conversation took place on the alterations which have taken place in the tides, and bed of the river, and their effect upon trade. It was observed, that greater attention is now requisite in navigating the river, on account of the increased velocity of the tide. Yorkshire vessels of 100 tons, lowering their masts, now get up to Vauxhall Bridge. A greater depth of channel now exists below bridge than formerly, and the mud opposite St. Katherine's Docks had been found, by regular periodical soundings, to be gradually disappearing.

The advantages of the Ordnance Survey to civil engineers, was exemplified in several instances, and the importance of encouraging and accelerating the publication of the maps, and of bringing the work to a conclusion, was strongly urged.

The subject of retaining walls was resumed,—the President remarking upon the extreme value of practical papers, of the nature of that by Mr. Bournes (at a former meeting), to the Institution, particularly to the younger members.

Revetments, upright in front, with offsets at the back, were spoken of as by no means new; a similar wall, built in the time of King Henry VIII., having been found in digging for the new basin at Woolwich dockyard.

Gaultier's publication was noticed, of a mode of making the weight at the back of a wall add to its stability, by the construction, behind the face of the wall, of arches resting on counterpoints. This method had been applied on a small scale on the London and Birmingham line of railway near Weedon Bar-racks, and had succeeded admirably; the weight of earth upon the arches gave the same stability as would be otherwise given by the less economical use of masonry alone. A paper on the figure of Lock-Gates, by Mr. P. Barlow, Jun. was read. A level was shown by Mr. Hawkins, the invention of Mr. J. Brown, who had taken out a patent for it.

A paper by Mr. Albano, 'On the Bridge at Turin over the Dora Riparia, constructed by Cav. Mosca,' was read. Mr. Gibb then described concisely the Broomielaw bridge at Glasgow, of which he promised details and drawings. He also gave a short description of the mode of laying the foundations of the bridge over the Dee at Chester, and of its centering.

Nine volumes of the printed reports of works executed by the late Mr. W. Chapman, were presented at the request of his family. Mr. Joshua Richardson, of Newcastle, presented a drawing of

railway carriages, showing a proposed mode of adjusting their wheels to move along curves, which he described. Mr. Gravatt explained the practical improvements he had made in the spirit level and levelling staves, detailing the principles on which the old levels were constructed, the errors to which they were liable, and the difficulties experienced in working with the old staves. He also furnished a paper on the mode of adjusting a level on his construction.

A paper by Mr. Borthwick, giving experiments made on the expansion of cast-iron, was read, from which it appeared that, at very low temperatures, the expansion and contraction were very minute, and the ratio then changed suddenly, and went on progressively increasing towards the higher temperatures; but there was not that consistency in the results that could warrant an assignment of the ratio precisely.

Mr. Bray stated some results of his experiments on the same subject, made on the Leeds and Selby railway, on the straight part of Nowell's embankment. A rail having been keyed up quite tight at the east end, all the keys west of it were taken out, and the rails brought up as close as possible; the west end of the length was then marked on the chair, and the length and temperature noted. The following morning, before sunrise, the rails were again brought chock up, and the temperature and contraction taken. 1st day, 3 P.M. Length of rail, 183 yards; Fahrenheit's thermometer on rail, 90°. 2nd day, 5½ A.M. Contraction of rail, 1½ inches. Thermometer on rail, 58°. The thermometer was immersed in mercury, which was in direct contact with the rail, and was protected from sun and wind.

A letter from Mr. Hartley, Jun., on the bridge over the Dee at Chester, was read. Mr. Davidson described a circular cast-iron framing for the support of rats, working tuns, &c., a model of which on a regular scale was exhibited. Some topographical drawings, by Capt. W. S. Moorsom, were shown. Instances were given, from extensive trials, of the extreme accuracy of the results in levelling, given by barometric observations.

A conversation took place on the actual expansion of iron rails, and upon the extremes of temperature to which they were subject in winter and summer. It was observed that the temperature of tram-way plates would vary more than deep rails, as the surface only of the latter was exposed; the heat acquired by which might be counteracted by the cooler parts below. A further conversation took place on the applicability of Mr. Richardson's plan of adjusting the wheels of carriages on railways to move over curves. A paper was read from Mr. Lukis, of Guernsey, on Herm granite, the quality of which in hardness was stated to be next to that of the Guernsey.

ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY, OXFORD.—March 4.—Mr. Twiss, of University College, read a paper on the Amphitheatre at Pola. The object of this communication was to notice some peculiarities not observable in the remains of other ancient amphitheatres. The four buildings, like towers, at the intermediate distances between the four cardinal points, pronounced by Serlio to be merely *contraforti*, or supports to the building, but now decided to have been staircases, were most probably (it was stated) destined for the women to ascend by to the upper circles, to which they had been confined by a decree of Augustus. On a comparison of the proportions of the seats, only lately discovered, with the directions given by Vitruvius for their construction, they were found to correspond to them both in height and breadth. The lines, which are drawn upon these seats, and are only observed here, determine the space allotted to each spectator as sitting room to have been only 13 Venetian inches, or 14½ English. As it has been usual, in calculating the number of spectators, to allow as much as 18 or 16 inches to each person, the contents of amphitheatres have evidently been somewhat underrated. From the initial letters engraved on some of these seats, it seems probable that individuals were allowed to possess private seats. From these new data, it may be computed that the Amphitheatre at Pola held upwards of 27,000 spectators, that at Verona about 30,000, and that at Nismes about

27,700. The similarity in the style and order of architecture, which is Tuscan, seems to warrant the opinion that these three amphitheatres were of contemporaneous construction, and probably of the reign of Augustus. Maffei's hypothesis, that no stone amphitheatres were built in the colonies till after that of Vespasian, at Rome, A.D. 79, is entirely refuted by the discovery of the Amphitheatre at Pompeii, which bears upon it evidence of the earthquake of A.D. 63, and can be shown to have been in existence some years before that time. There is a strong probability, from an inscription discovered in the arena at Nismes, that the Amphitheatre there was built as early as U.C. 738, when Augustus visited that town. Pliny does not speak of that of Verona as either new or remarkable. At Pola, the beautiful temple of Rome and Augustus, and that of Diana, evidently of contemporaneous origin, intimate that the taste for architecture and the wealth requisite to indulge that taste, existed there as early as the reign of Augustus. The great encouragement given by that prince to the erection of public buildings in Rome and the colonies, and the various regulations which were issued from time to time by him, respecting the amphitheatres and the public games, seem to corroborate the supposition, that in some of the municipal towns and colonies permanent amphitheatres were constructed during his reign.

Mr. Hussey, of Christ Church, then read a paper on the growth of the flea, in which the changes through which the flea passes were described, and an account was given of some observations of the manner in which these changes may be retarded. The flea, it was stated, lays from 8 to 12 eggs, which fall down into crevices or among dust, where they are hatched in about five days. They produce small white maggots like cheese-mites, which increase in size for about fourteen days, when they spin a bag or case of silk around them, and become chrysalids. Within this case they gradually darken in colour, until, at the end of about sixteen days, they come out perfect fleas; having been, on the whole, about thirty-four days from the laying of the egg to the perfect state. M. Deffrance's opinion, concerning the food of the young maggot, was quoted; namely, that it is fed by small grains of dried blood, which the parent has the power of extracting from the skin of the animals on which it feeds. It was shown that the growth of the flea may be retarded, by the following facts. A quantity of dust, less than half a tea-spoonful, collected into a glass, from a mat on which a dog had lain, was found to contain eggs and maggots, in which very little change was to be seen from August till the end of September. The first perfect flea was produced at the end of two months. The chrysalids, and some perfect fleas, were exposed to severe frost, without any harm beyond temporary torpor, from which they recovered when brought into a warm temperature; and warmth quickly brought out the mature fleas from the chrysalids. But the last of those observed, was not produced until 130 days after the time assigned for the usual duration of growth. Some fleas were found to have survived the action of wet for upwards of twenty-four hours. A maggot, in the earliest stage, was found to live between two and three weeks in confinement without food; and the dust, in which those observed had been kept, gave birth to about twenty-five fleas in five months and a half, without any other food than what the dust might have contained. For the destruction of fleas, it was said, that some thought water effectual for killing the maggots, but M. Deffrance recommended rather the application of heat; although nothing was so much to be depended on as cleanliness.

In the conversation which followed, it was observed that fleas were known to have been killed by exposure to the sun in Egypt; and that they seemed to be affected by the heat of noon in Italy. In confirmation of the temporary suspension of their growth, Dr. Buckland mentioned, that he opened boxes which had been packed at Naples three years before, and found in them great numbers of fleas in full activity. He added, that he doubted whether M. Deffrance's opinion concerning the food of the young fleas was correct. He (Dr. Buckland) believed that the maggots were fed by the scales and scurf which fell from the skin of animals, while the full-grown fleas lived on blood alone.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

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| SAT. | Westminster Medical Society | Eight, P.M. |
| | Artists' Conversazione | Eight. |
| | Geographical | Nine. |
| MON. | Institute of British Architects | Eight. |
| | Royal Academy (Lect. on Sculpture) | Eight. |
| | Linnean Society | Eight. |
| TUE. | Horticultural Society | One. |
| | Institution of Civil Engineers | Eight. |
| | Statistical (Anniversary) | Three. |
| WED. | Society of Arts | p. Seven. |
| | Royal Society | p. Eight. |
| | Society of Antiquaries | Eight. |
| THUR. | Royal Academy (Lect. on Painting) | Eight. |
| | City of Lond. Artists & Amateurs' Con. | Eight. |
| FRID. | Royal Institution | p. Eight. |

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

KING'S THEATRE.

This Evening, Bellini's Opera *Seria*, LA STRANIERA; after which the new Ballet, entitled LE ROSSIGNOL.

DRURY LANE.

This Evening, THE SIEGE OF ROCHELLE; and CHEVY CHASE.

On Monday, GUSTAVUS THE THIRD; MR. AND MRS. PRINGLE; and CHEVY CHASE.

Tuesday, MASANIELLO; THE BRIGAND; and CHEVY CHASE.

Wednesday, A Grand Selection of Ancient and Modern Music.

Thursday, A Grand Opera, (in 3 acts), entitled THE CORSAIR; with the whole of the Music (for the first time on the English Stage) of Herold's celebrated Opera of 'Zampa.'

Friday, A Grand Selection of Ancient and Modern Music.

SOCIETA' ARMONICA.—The Directors have the honour to acquaint the Subscribers and Friends of this Society, that the CONCERTS, for the Season 1836, will take place as usual at the OPERA CONCERT ROOM, KING'S THEATRE, on the following evenings—viz. March 21, April 18, May 7, 16, and 20, and June 15. The Band will be on the same grand scale as in former seasons. Leader, Mr. Mori; Conductor, Mr. Forbes. Subscription, Three Guineas, for two transferable tickets, to each Concert, received by Mr. Brandon, Hon. Sec., 35, Judd-street, Brunswick-square; Mr. J. Forbes, 5, Grosvenor-row, Chelsea; Mr. Wright, 61, Pall Mall; and at all the principal Music Shops. Extra tickets, 7s. each, may be obtained by Subscribers only, from the Directors and Secretary, previously to the night of performance.

KING'S THEATRE.—This house kept its word to the public, and opened its doors this day week, to a more numerous audience than is usual on a first night, with 'La Straniera,' for the *début* of two singers new to the London stage,—Madame Colleoni Corti and Signor Cartagena: and a new ballet, to introduce to us the piquettes and flights of Madlle. St. Romain, and two male dancers of less note. We shall first, of course, speak of the opera: its story (if story it possess) has been described by us before; and as to its music, it will be sufficient to say that, with some sweet melodies and glimpses of fine dramatic effect, it is too feeble, and fragmentary, and tedious, to be pleasing, in spite of some substitutions and interpolations, with which it has been strengthened on the present occasion,—among others, a fine air of Pacini's for the *prima donna*. We must, however, add, that the unanimous *encore* with which Rossini's glorious overture to Guillaume Tell, performed between the acts, was demanded a second time, did our hearts good, as offering *audible* evidence that the tide of fashion has not so wholly ebbed from Rossini, in favour of his successor, as some would have us believe. We hope that the higher powers heard it, and laid it to heart; and that they will not give themselves so exclusively up to *Bellini-ism*, as has been rumoured: their intention during the coming season. And now we must welcome the new singers: the lady is certainly the best temporary *prima donna* we have had for two seasons past; she is gifted with a pleasing face, a good figure, which she knows how to employ in action, a sound Italian style of singing, but her voice is thin and harsh, moderately extensive in compass, and, when put forth in *sforzandi* and the highest notes of the scale, more piercing than pleasing. She executed her music carefully, however, and, on the whole, made a favourable impression. Signor Cartagena demands a far higher share of praise. His voice is a full, rich baritone; if not so flexible as Tamburini's, of the two is sweeter in its tones: of his executive powers, however, we have yet had no opportunity of judging; his style is impassioned and forcible, without verging upon caricature, and his action, which may, perhaps, turn out a trifle too redundant, is full of life and spirit, and might give an advantageous lesson to not a few of our native "singing gentlemen." But we must hear him again, before we can fully satisfy ourselves as to his merits; his part in 'La Straniera' being rather a collection of phrases of melody, than the entire and consistent music of a character. Signor Winter, we are sorry to say, has not improved since he was last

in London; but he may perhaps reinstate himself in our judgment, as a sound and excellent singer, when he is employed in music of a higher order. After all this criticism, given and implied, upon the opera, as a composition, it is only fair to add, that we thoroughly enjoyed the delicious round in which the three principal singers appeared; and that we should have taken pleasure in one or two of the choruses, had they been sung with any attempt at precision or force. This department is not well filled, as far as we can judge from the performances of this day week. The new *divertissement* is very pretty and welcome, as bringing us an exquisitely finished, piquant, and graceful acquaintance in the new *danseuse*: hers is not Taglioni's floating and poetical style, it is true, but it is excellent, and in some points original. She was loudly applauded. The scenery (we beg pardon, the *one scene*), was very pretty; and the dresses apparently new. When we have said that the story of 'Le Rossignol' is of a rural character, our readers will at once comprehend its large straw-hats, and boddices and bouquets, and shirt-leaves tied up with ribbons; and we need add no more.

ANTIEN CONCERTS.—These venerable Concerts began for the season on Wednesday last. There can hardly be a greater contrast than between these solemn, aristocratic, (after this, dare we say somewhat dull,) meetings, and that series, of which Monday evening formed one: the silence of the audience (or at best the feeblest possible testimony of applause granted by them,) must, we should think, chill the energy of the singers; nor is some of the music which is allotted to the latter for performance likely to restore it. We love the ancients in every art, but do not sympathize in the least with that obsolete spirit of antiquarianism, which has a positive delight in stained parchments and mouldy coffers, no matter what is inscribed thereon or contained therein. Nor in music, as we have recently taken an opportunity of saying, do we hold with those who, by way of being rigorously correct, deny to the dignified compositions of our forefathers those aids and assistances which it was not in their day the usage to print—or, to go further, of which they themselves were ignorant. On Wednesday the principal choruses performed were the opening ones of Handel's *Dettingen Te Deum*, 'Let their celestial concerts,' from 'Samson,' Pergolesi's picturesque and lofty 'Gloria in excelsis,' and Beethoven's inimitable 'Hallelujah.' Mr. Balfe sang an air, 'Il pensier,' from Haydn's 'Orfeo'; and, at a later period, Pergolesi's 'O Lord, have mercy upon me,'—the latter in particularly good and impressive style. Mrs. Knyvett, Messrs. Hawkins, Vaughan, Michelmore, and Phillips, did their best in Webb's 'When winds breathe soft': were we to repeat our objections to a male *alto* voice, and our questioning of the excellence of glee, in which every third bar begins with a different time and a different subject, we should be regarded as little better than iconoclasts by the directors and frequenters of these Concerts. Mrs. Knyvett, Messrs. Vaughan and Phillips, then sang a cantata by Steffani, 'Qui pacem amatis.' Mr. Phillips's solo in this was admirably done. Next came the hackneyed 'Gratias agimus,' with a dialogue cadence between Caradori and Willman, one of the things against which we set our faces on principle: then the 'Harmonious Blacksmith,' for full orchestra; and the act closed with Mrs. Bishop and Harper, in 'Let the bright Seraphim,' a song precisely calculated to show off the peculiar defect of her voice. We are not, however, wholesale cavillers, and are, therefore, glad to praise Mrs. Knyvett's 'What though I trace,' the first song in the second act; and, yet more, the quintett from Handel's 'Flavius,' which followed, in which the other principal singers joined; and yet *most*, Mr. Phillips in the grand song from the Messiah, which he never sung better, and few beside himself ever so well. 'Qual anelante,' which followed, did not go well; and Waelrent's madrigal, 'O'er desert plains, pared down into a glee, made us wish for the corps of the Vocal Concerts. After this, we have only to speak of Madame Caradori's 'Vengo à voi,' by Guglielmi; she is not wise in her present choice of songs, but, perhaps, on Wednesday she was not a free agent. We have omitted to mention the overture to 'La Clemenza di Tito,' (one of Mozart's

weakest,) which opened the second act: and must conclude our notice with the name of the Director of the evening—the Archbishop of York, *vice* the Duke of Cambridge.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The second was, like the first, a splendid concert, as far as its instrumental portion was concerned. The symphonies were Mozart's 'Jupiter,' and Beethoven's in c minor. The latter was wisely reserved for the commencement of the second act; and the magnificence of its last movement, which always reminds us of the march of the angel armies in Paradise Lost, as

—moved on
In silence their bright legions, to the sound
Of instrumental harmony, that breathed
Heroic ardour to adventurous deeds,
Under their godlike leaders—

never received more justice from the orchestra than on Monday evening: its glorious tones are ringing in our ears as we write. The overtures were Weber's 'Oberon' and Winter's 'Tamerlane'; the instrumental solos, Weber's fantasia for the clarinet, performed, of course, by Willman; and Beethoven's concerto in g, by Mrs. Anderson. If there be points in this lady's playing which we could wish altered, (and perhaps they are inevitable to all female performance in public,) there is one in which many of our artists would do well to follow her example, namely, in the excellence of the music selected by her, and the obvious determination always shown to do her utmost. She deserves our thanks for bringing forward a composition so little known—one, too, of such various and singular merit as the concerto in question. The vocal part of the concert was a failure. The duet (from 'Euryanthe'), 'Vieni, i lor tormenti,' was a reckless choice on the part of Madame Caradori and Mr. Balfe: it demands powers of voice beyond their possession; on Monday the band alone was *stentorian*. The same extreme loudness of accompaniment spoiled the fine excerpt from 'Guillaume Tell' ('Fermo rimanti'), which Mr. Balfe gave with true feeling, as far as we could hear it. The other vocal pieces were Mozart's 'Non mi dir,' sung by Caradori; and a terzetto from 'La Clemenza di Tito' ('Quello di Tito'), substituted for the grand trio from 'Robert le Diable,' in which Mr. Brizzi took the tenor part. Mr. Mori was leader, and Mr. Bishop conductor, for the evening.

DRURY LANE.—The new grand chivalric entertainment, called 'Chevy Chase,' having been materially curtailed after the first representation, has since been repeated every acting night, and has proved a great attraction to the half-price visitors. As a spectacle, it is decidedly one of the most splendid which our stage has produced; and if such pieces are to hold possession of the only large theatre which has a company fit to represent dramas of a higher order—if the audiences of Drury Lane must be amused through the medium of the eye rather than the ear, then assuredly it is most desirable that the production of them should fall, as it has in the present case, into hands which can make instruction enter by the same road, and contrive to gild with information the hitherto unmeaning banners of an Easter piece. Mr. Planché, in 'Chevy Chase,' has done this. He has brought to his task a careful study of the historical and legendary lore of his country, joined to a very extensive knowledge of costume and of heraldry, and he has applied all these matters in an agreeable way to the illustration of his subject. He deserves every praise for having done so; and he is chargeable with no blame, if the fabulous fight of the Percy and the Douglas does not awaken in the breast of a London audience of to-day, so much interest as it would have done with a London audience of twenty or thirty years ago. The spirit of money-making bestrides the land, and until some means shall have been found to lay that, the spirit of chivalry must lie prostrate between its giant legs.

MISCELLANEA

Preservation of Animal Matter.—At a late meeting of the Asiatic Society, a human hand, and a piece of beef, preserved by means of a preparation of vegetable tar found on the borders of the Red Sea in the vicinity of Mocha, and a specimen of the tar, were

presented by Lieut.-Col. Bagnold. In an accompanying letter Col. Bagnold observed, "During my residence as Political Agent on the Red Sea, a conversation with some Bedouin Arabs, in the vicinity of Mocha, led me to suspect that the principal ingredient used by the ancient Egyptians in the formation of mummies, was nothing more than the vegetable tar of those countries, called by the Arabs *katran*. My first trials were on fowls and legs of mutton; and which, though in the month of July, and the thermometer ranging 94° in the shade, succeeded so much to my satisfaction, that I forwarded some to England; and have now the pleasure to send for the Society's information and inspection a human hand, prepared four years ago by my brother, Capt. Thomas Bagnold. The best informed among the native Arabs think that large quantities of camphor, myrrh, aloes, and frankincense, were used; these specimens will, however prove that such were by no means necessary, as the tar, when applied alone, penetrates and discolours the bone. The tar is obtained from the branches of a small tree, or shrub, exposed to a considerable degree of heat, and found in most parts of Syria and Arabia Felix."

Statistics of the Deaf and Dumb in the Kingdom of Belgium, compiled to the 1st of April 1835.

| Provinces. | From Birth. | | By Mute or Deafening Accident. | | Without indication when the infirmity commenced. | | General Total. | | Number of Inhabitants of each Person. |
|-------------------|-------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|--|----------|----------------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| Antwerp | 43 | 33 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 102 | 102 | 3511 |
| Brabant | 103 | 76 | 32 | 28 | 1 | 0 | 240 | 2355 | |
| W. Flanders | 114 | 101 | 40 | 24 | 2 | 0 | 281 | 2167 | |
| E. Flanders | 134 | 111 | 40 | 26 | 1 | 0 | 312 | 2382 | |
| Hainault | 138 | 129 | 40 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 331 | 1866 | |
| Liege | 91 | 77 | 27 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 194 | 1948 | |
| Luxemburg | 60 | 33 | 16 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 173 | 1976 | |
| Namur | 61 | 56 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 140 | 2450 | |
| The whole Kingdom | 823 | 661 | 227 | 180 | 8 | 1 | 1000 | 1557 | 2180 |

Silver.—M. Aranberg, Mayor of Mezzy, department of Seine-et-Oise, has communicated to the French Academy of Sciences, that, in digging a well in the environs of Meulan, the workmen discovered a vein of silver. He further adds, that when walking amid the ruins in the park of Mezzy, he found a stone, which was remarkable for the shape into which it had been cut. He took it home, where accidentally letting it fall, it broke, and from the fracture issued an enormous load.

Entomology.—Dr. Rambur, who is just returned from an eighteen months travel in the south of Spain, has brought back with him more than 3000 insects, many of which are new. He has also a large collection of plants and reptiles.

A second Milo.—The following is an advertisement in a Hobart Town paper: "Found on a suspicious person, two remarkably fine working *Bullocks*!"—Another announces the best Mauritius sugar for sale by the ton. Settlers and families, it is observed, "had better get supplied while they have an opportunity, for 'sugar will be sugar' in two months."

TO CORRESPONDENTS

W. B. M.—A Constant Reader.—A.—G.—Oxonienis—J. G. received.

We have twenty times stated, that we cannot return short MSS., nor comply with any of the many requests made to us for opinions, as to the literary pretensions and prospects of the writers.

ADVERTISEMENTS

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE GARDEN EXHIBITIONS will take place at the Garden of the Society at Turnham Green, on the following Saturdays, namely:—May 14, June 11, July 9. Fellows may obtain tickets for the admission of their friends, at this Office, price 3s. 6d. each, on or before Tuesday, April 5; and price 5s. each after that day. All tickets issued at the Garden will be charged 10s. each. 21, Regent-street.

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About the end of the Week.

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City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, March 2nd, 1836.

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE PROTECTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, convened by advertisement, under the terms of the Deed of Settlement, and very numerously attended:—

R. H. MARTIN, Esq. in the Chair.
The following Resolutions were moved, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

"That the particulars of the Agreement entered into with the Phoenix Company, having been read by the Secretary to the Court of Proprietors, the resolution of the Directors passed by them that it is expedient that this Association be dissolved, be confirmed."

"That the Agreement first mentioned in the advertisement calling the Meeting between the Directors of the Phoenix and the Directors of the Protector Fire Insurance Companies, be sanctioned and confirmed."

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be given to Jenkin Jones, Esq. of the Phoenix Company, for his attendance here this day, and for the very clear and satisfactory explanation given by him with reference to the Agreement entered into between the two Companies."

"That this Meeting cannot separate without bearing testimony to the liberal and honourable conduct of the Phoenix Company, and a recommendation to their brother Proprietors of the Protector Company to favour the Phoenix with the benefit of their future Insurance."

"That the best and cordial thanks of the Proprietary be given to the Chairman and Directors, for their zealous and praiseworthy exertions in behalf of the Protector Insurance Company since its establishment, and particularly for their recent judicious conduct in coming to and making the arrangement with the Phoenix Company."

"That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Wilmer Harris, Esq., the Secretary of the Protector Company, for his able, zealous, and indefatigable conduct, since he has filled that Office, and his great attention on all occasions to the interests of the Company."

"That the sincere thanks of this Meeting be given to William Stevens, Esq., the Company's Solicitor, for his able legal advice and professional assistance, and for the readiness he has always evinced to give to the Proprietary all information required of him."

"That the resolutions of this day be advertised in the Times, Morning Chronicle, Herald, Globe, Standard, and such other Newspapers as the Directors may deem expedient."

N.B. Insurances are accepted and renewed as usual, at the Offices of the two Companies, in Lombard-street and Old Jewry in the City; Charing-cross and Regent-street at the West End; and Wellington-street, Southwark.

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